

# Path attenuation estimates for the DPR

Robert Meneghini<sup>1</sup>, Hyokyung Kim<sup>2</sup> and Liang Liao<sup>2</sup>

1. NASA/GSFC, Greenbelt, MD
2. Morgan State University, Goddard Earth Science Technology and Research, Greenbelt, MD

# Outline

- Developments in path attenuation algorithm(s)
- Basic Ideas and Equations
- Some V6A/V6X comparisons
- Statistical Comparisons
- Progress in temporal look-up tables
- Issues, Questions
- Developments in L3-DPR algorithm

# Developments in path attenuation algorithm

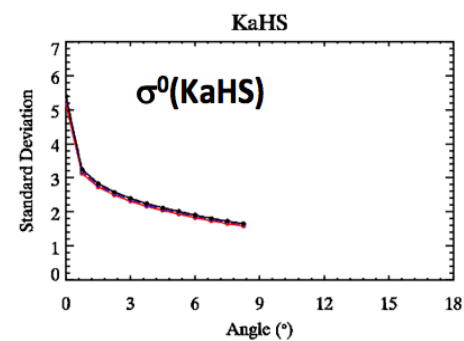
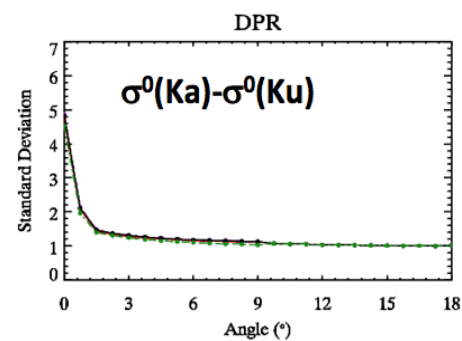
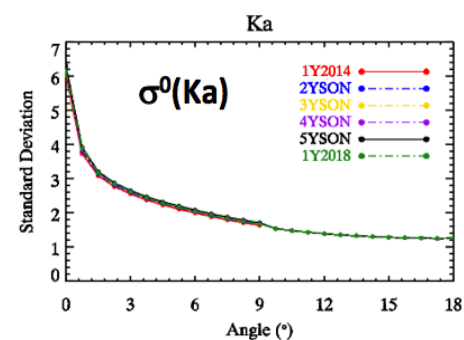
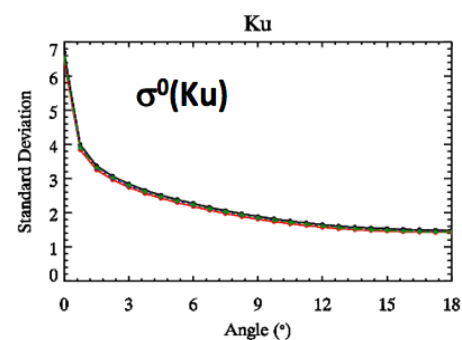
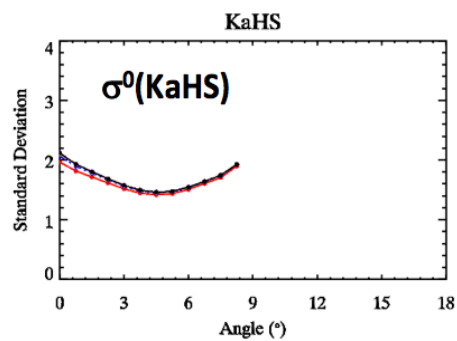
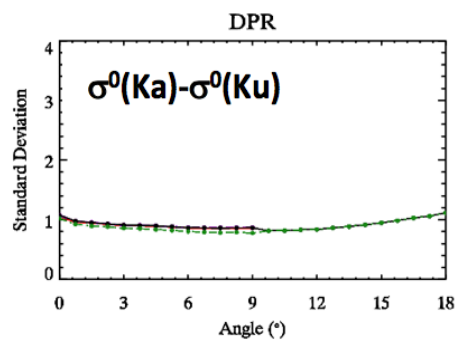
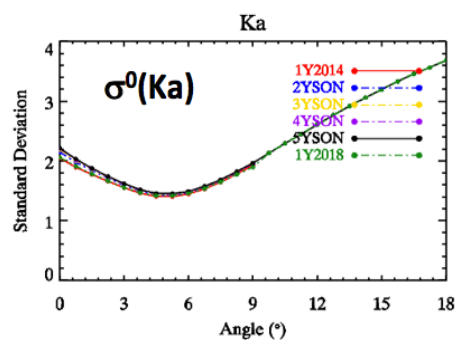
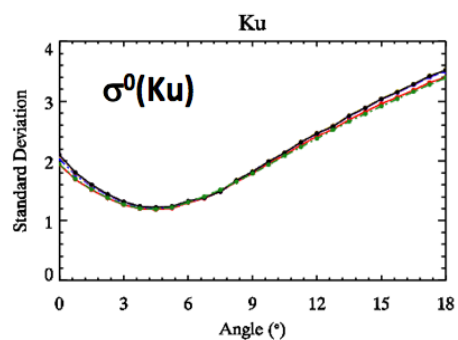
- With dual-freq radar data, we're able to extend SRT to 2 frequencies
  - Variance of  $\delta\sigma^0$  ( $\sigma^0(\text{Ka}) - \sigma^0(\text{Ku})$ ) is smaller than  $\sigma^0(\text{Ku})/\sigma^0(\text{Ka})$  [rain-free]
  - $\delta\sigma^0$  shows less angle-dependence than  $\sigma^0(\text{Ku})/\sigma^0(\text{Ka})$  [rain-free]
- Despite this, SRT/DSRT is still limited at low & high rain rates
  - At high R, loss of  $\sigma^0(\text{Ka})$  signal  $\Rightarrow$  revert to single-freq (Ku-band) method
  - At low R, std dev of  $\sigma^0$ ,  $\delta\sigma^0$  limits accuracy  $\Rightarrow$  use other method(s)
  - At low R, often the case that Ku detects rain but Ka does not  $\Rightarrow$  revert to single-freq (Ku-band) SRT or, better yet, single-freq hybrid
    - (differential sensitivity between Ku/Ka –band especially in inner swath)

Ocean SON

0.5° Fixed SRTDB(GPM-V6)

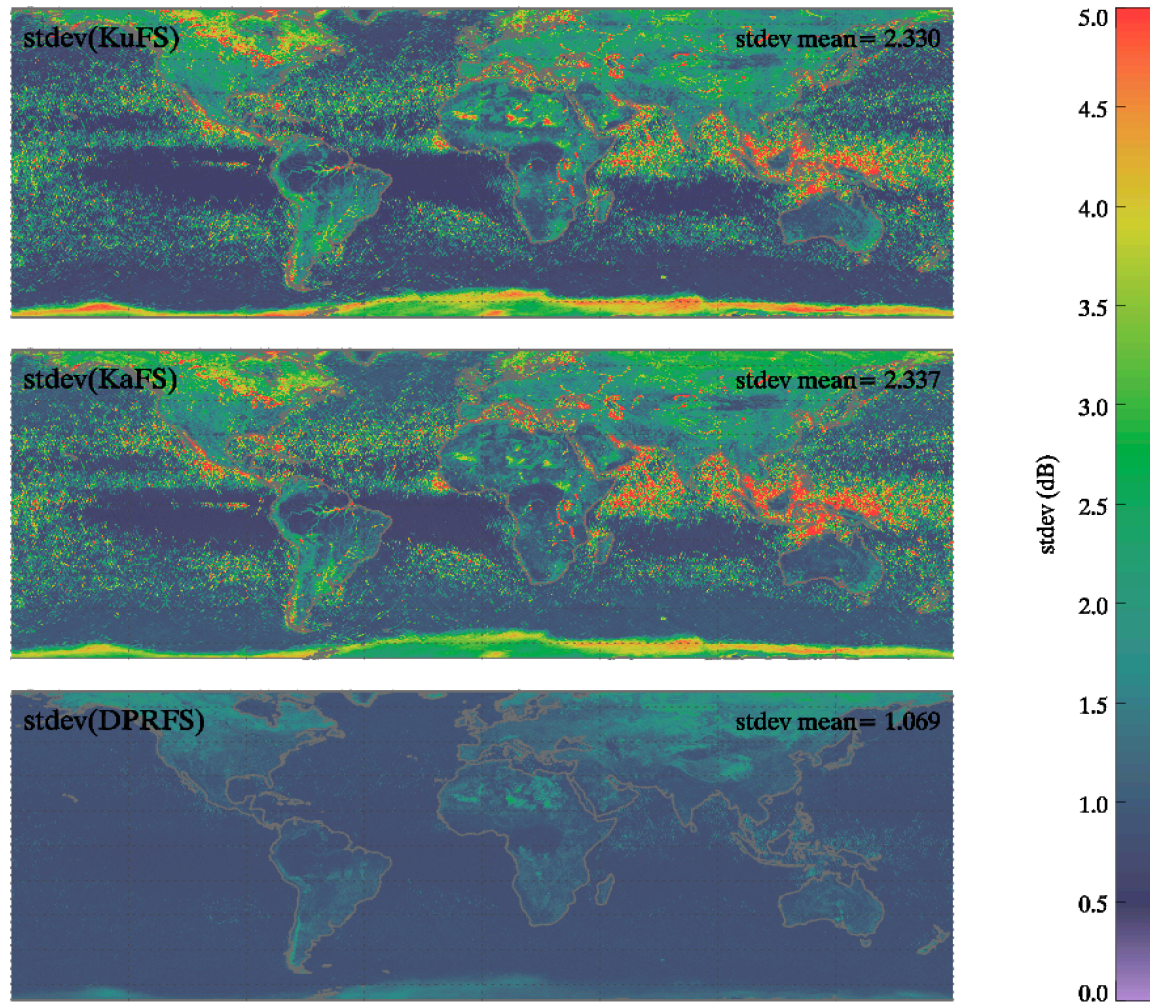
Land SON

0.5° Fixed SRTDB(GPM-V6)





Angle: 9.00° Temporal\_0.5F\_5YSON2018\_6S\_KaFull\_HDF\_UF



# Developments in path attenuation algorithm

- Improve PIA estimate by considering other methods
  - Hitschfeld-Bordan (HB)
  - Standard dual-wavelength (DW)
  - (Other methods: Dr. Iguchi's method; PIA derived from radar  $T_B$  (Dr. Kanemaru))
  - Combine results into a 'hybrid' estimate of PIA (HY)
  - Multiple estimates of PIA give insight into strengths/weaknesses of each method
- Revise algorithms to accommodate new Ka-band scan pattern (V6X)
  - Dual-freq SRT and Hybrid estimates are now applicable to the full swath
  - Issue with definitions of 'reliabFactor' for SRT & Hybrid estimates
  - Issue with 'standard dual-wavelength' method
  - Issue with how the PIA's are affecting rain rates (in outer swath)
- Continue work on updating temporal look-up rain-free  $\sigma^0$  tables

# Basic Equations

*SRT :*

•

$$A(r_s) = 2 \int_0^{r_s} k(s) ds$$

$$k(s) = c \int_{D_{\min}}^{D_{\max}} \sigma_{ext}(D) N(D; s) dD$$

$$\hat{A}_{SRT}(r_s) = \sigma^0(no - rain) - \sigma^0(rain)$$

*DSRT :*

$$\delta A(r_s) = A(Ka, r_s) - A(Ku, r_s)$$

$$\delta \hat{A}_{SRT}(r_s) = \delta \sigma^0(no - rain) - \delta \sigma^0(rain)$$

$$\delta \sigma^0 = \sigma^0(Ka) - \sigma^0(Ku)$$

# Basic Equations

SRT

$$A_{SRT}(f_i) = \sum_{j=1}^5 w_j A_j(f_i); \quad (f_1 = 13.6 \text{ GHz}, \quad f_2 = 35.5 \text{ GHz})$$

$$\delta A_{SRT} = \sum_{j=1}^5 \tilde{w}_j (\delta A_j)$$

$$A_1 = A_{FA}, \quad A_2 = A_{BA}, \quad A_3 = A_{FX}, \quad A_4 = A_{BX}, \quad A_5 = A_T$$

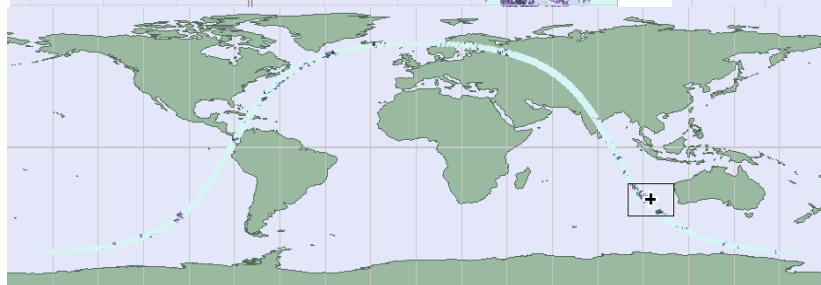
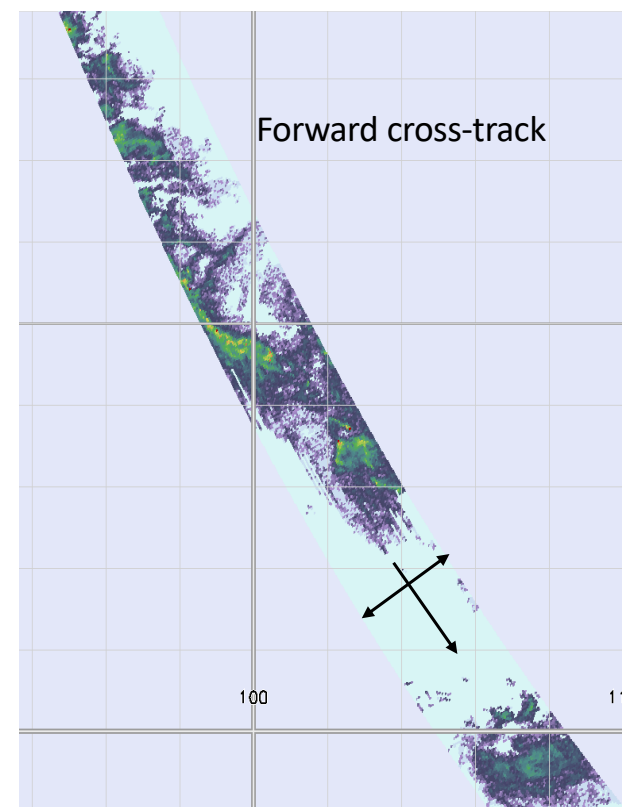
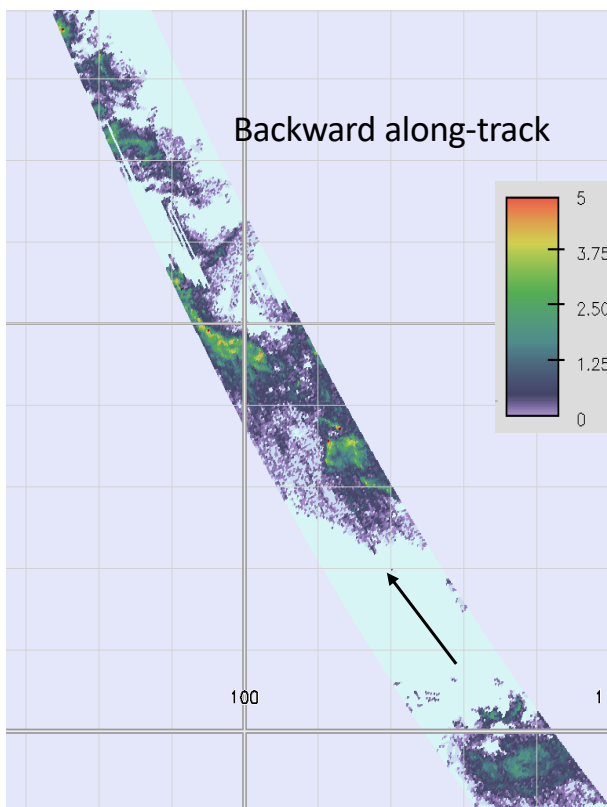
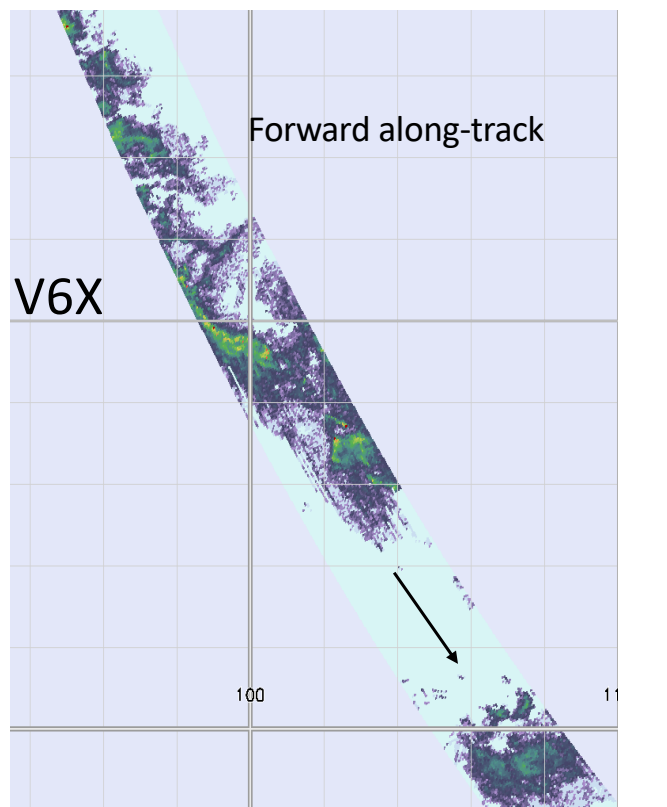
$$\delta A_1 = \delta A_{FA}, \quad \delta A_2 = \delta A_{BA}, \quad \delta A_3 = \delta A_{FX}, \quad \delta A_4 = \delta A_{BX}, \quad \delta A_5 = \delta A_T$$

$$w_j \propto 1 / \text{var}(A_j)$$

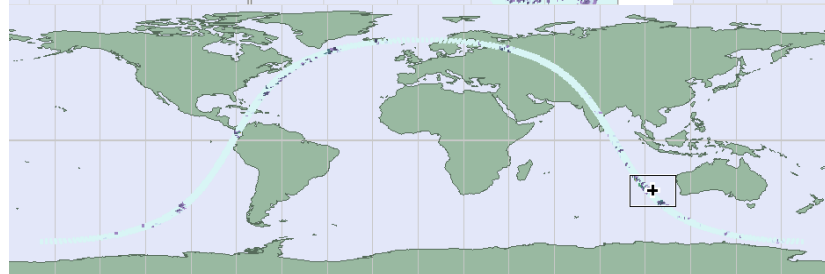
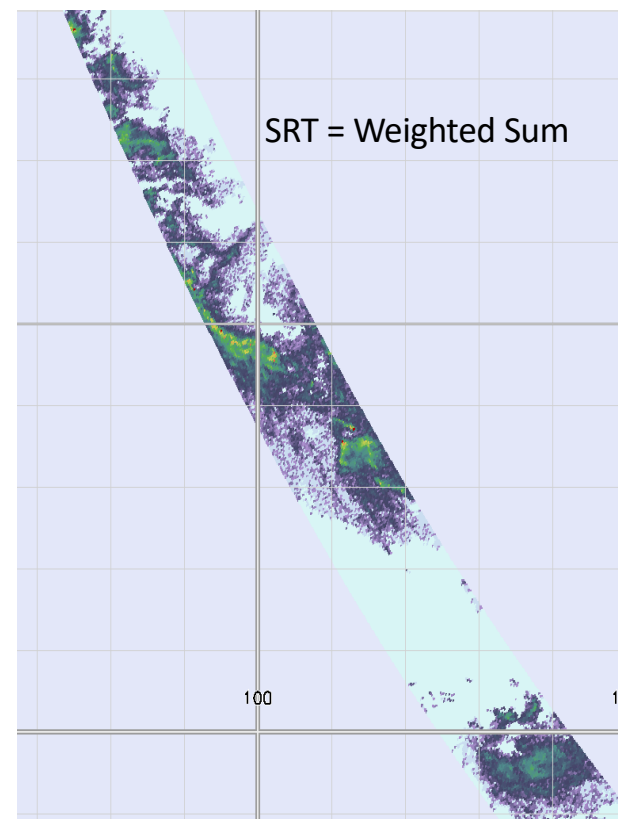
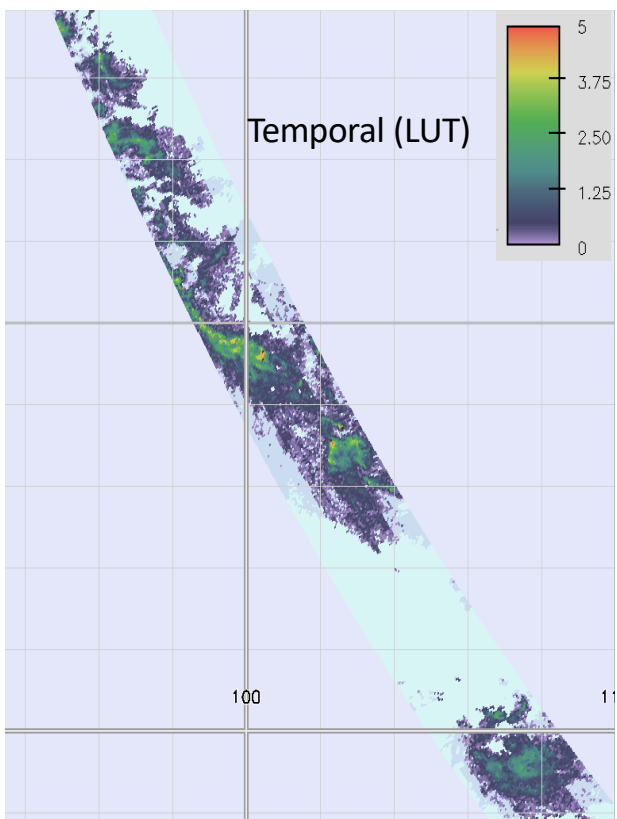
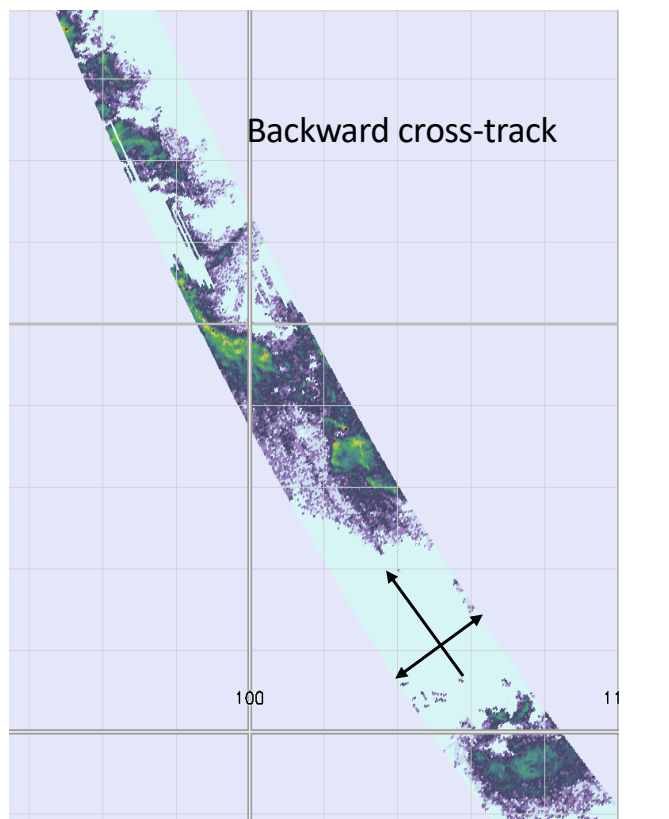
$$\tilde{w}_j \propto 1 / \text{var}(\delta A_j)$$

$$A_{FA} = \langle \sigma_{FA}^0(\text{no-rain}) \rangle - \sigma^0(\text{rain})$$

$$\delta A_{FA} = \langle \delta \sigma_{FA}^0(\text{no-rain}) \rangle - \delta \sigma^0(\text{rain})$$



- Orbit 24642, 30 Sep 2018
- DSRT(Ku-band) estimates
- West of Australia
- Version V6X



# Basic Equations

- For Hybrid  $A_{HY}(f_i) = \sum_{j=1}^2 w_j A_j(f_i)$

$$\delta A_{HY} = \sum_{j=1}^3 \tilde{w}_j (\delta A_i)$$

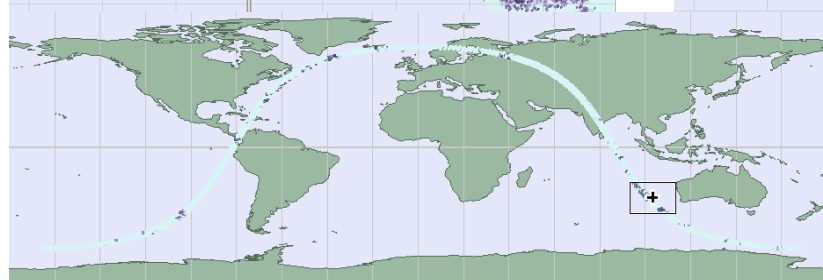
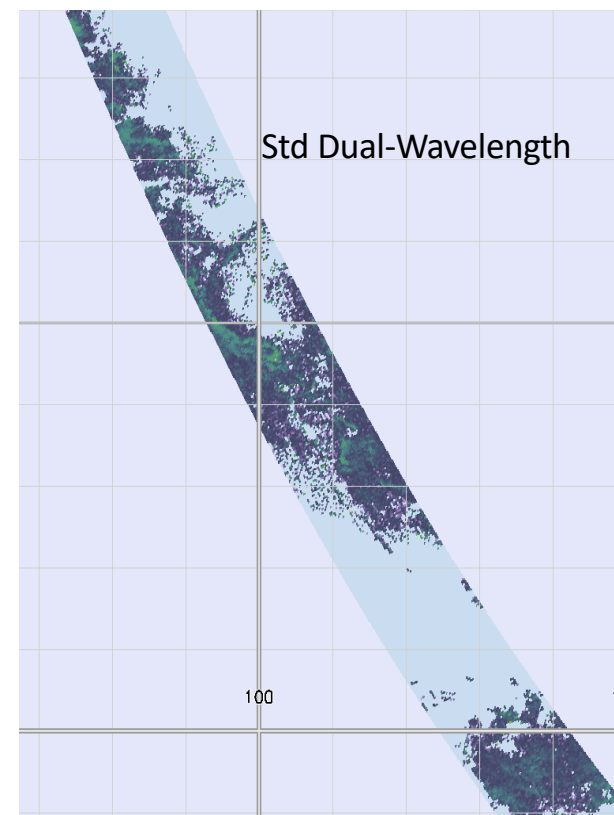
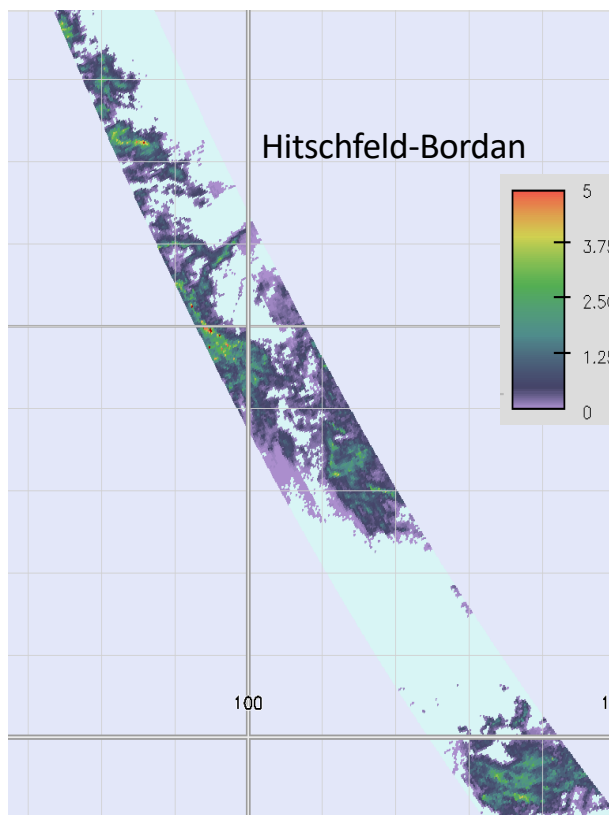
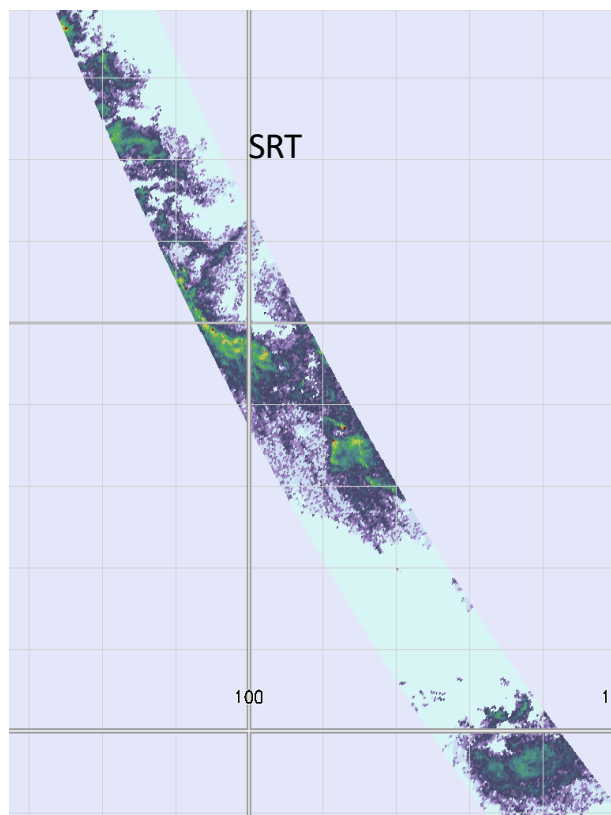
$$\delta A = A(Ka) - A(Ku)$$

$$A_1 = A_{SRT}, A_2 = A_{HB}$$

$$\delta A_1 = \delta A_{SRT}, \delta A_2 = \delta A_{HB}, \delta A_3 = \delta A_{DW}$$

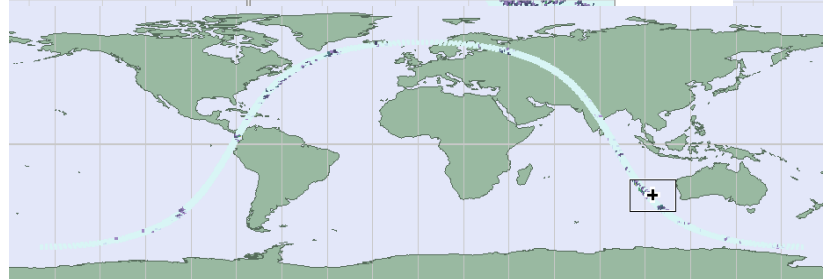
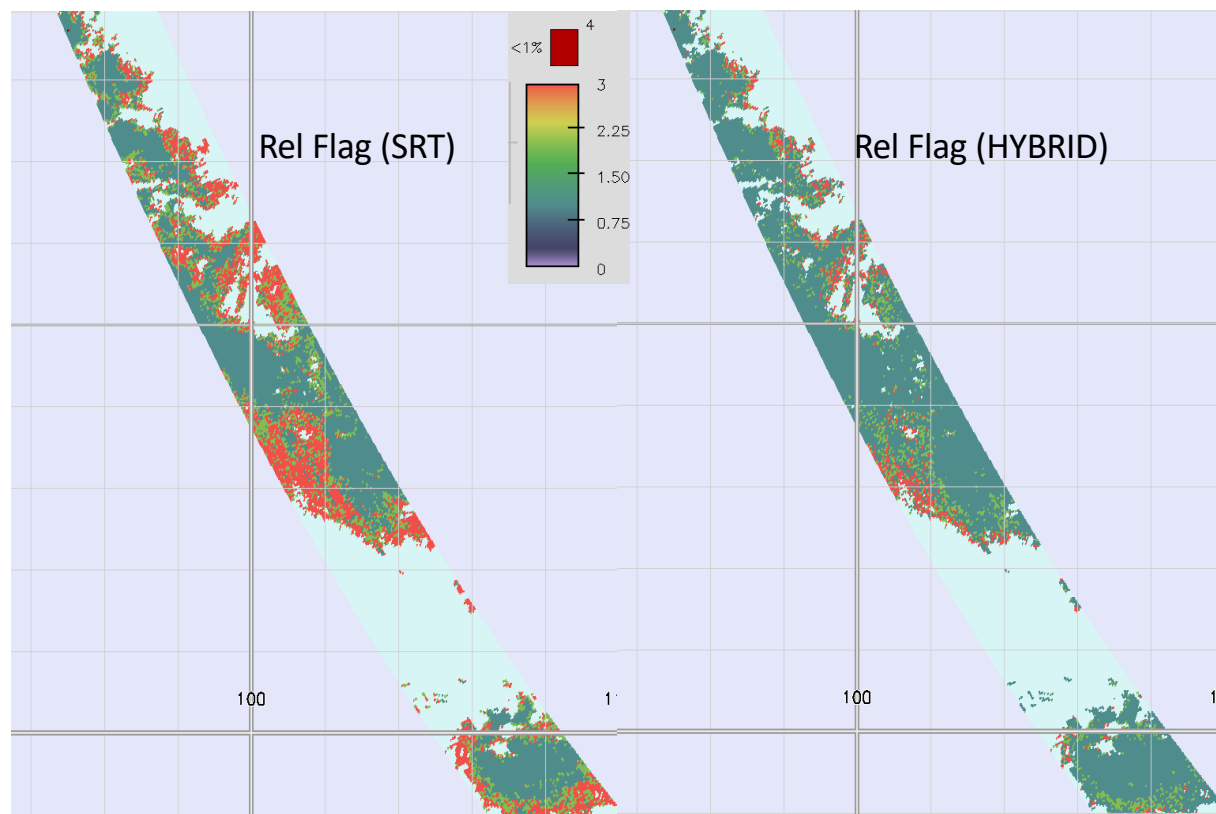
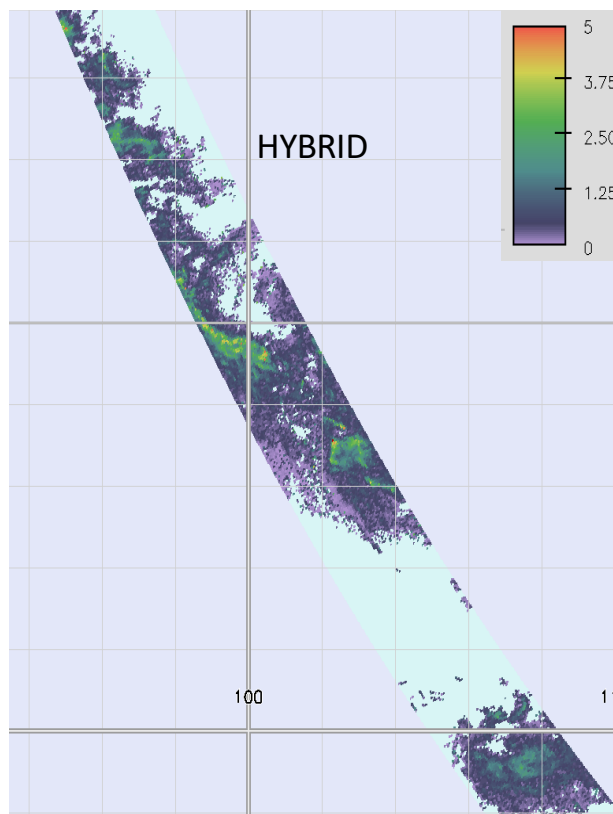
$$w_j \propto 1 / \text{var}(A_j)$$

$$\tilde{w}_j \propto 1 / \text{var}(\delta A_j)$$



- Orbit 24642, 30 Sep 2018
- DHybrid(Ku-band) estimate
- West of Australia
- Version V6X



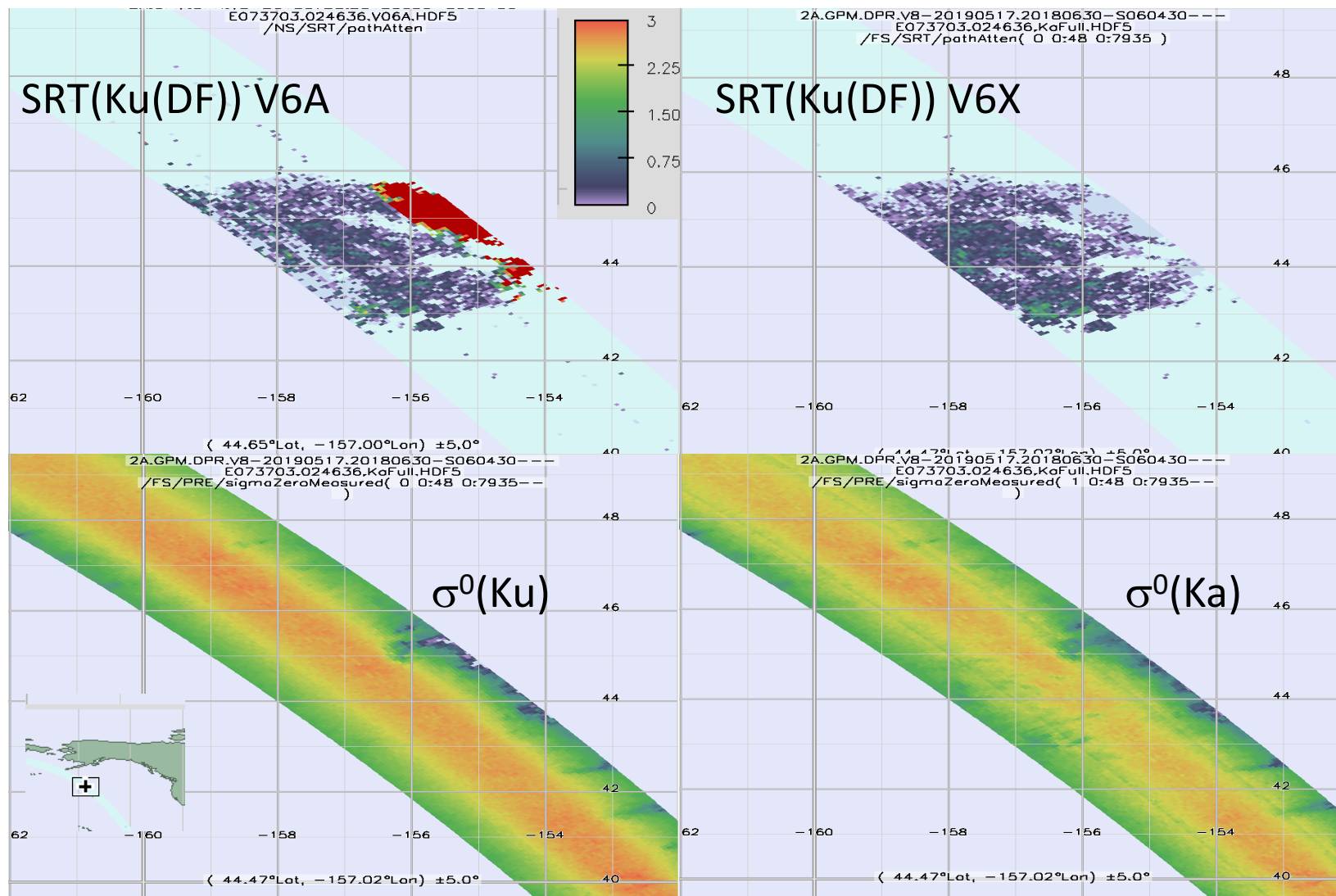


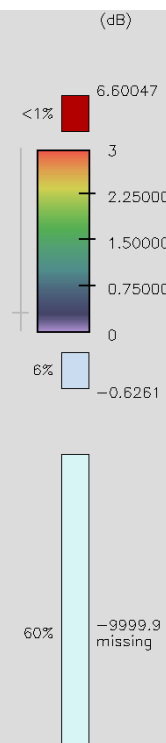
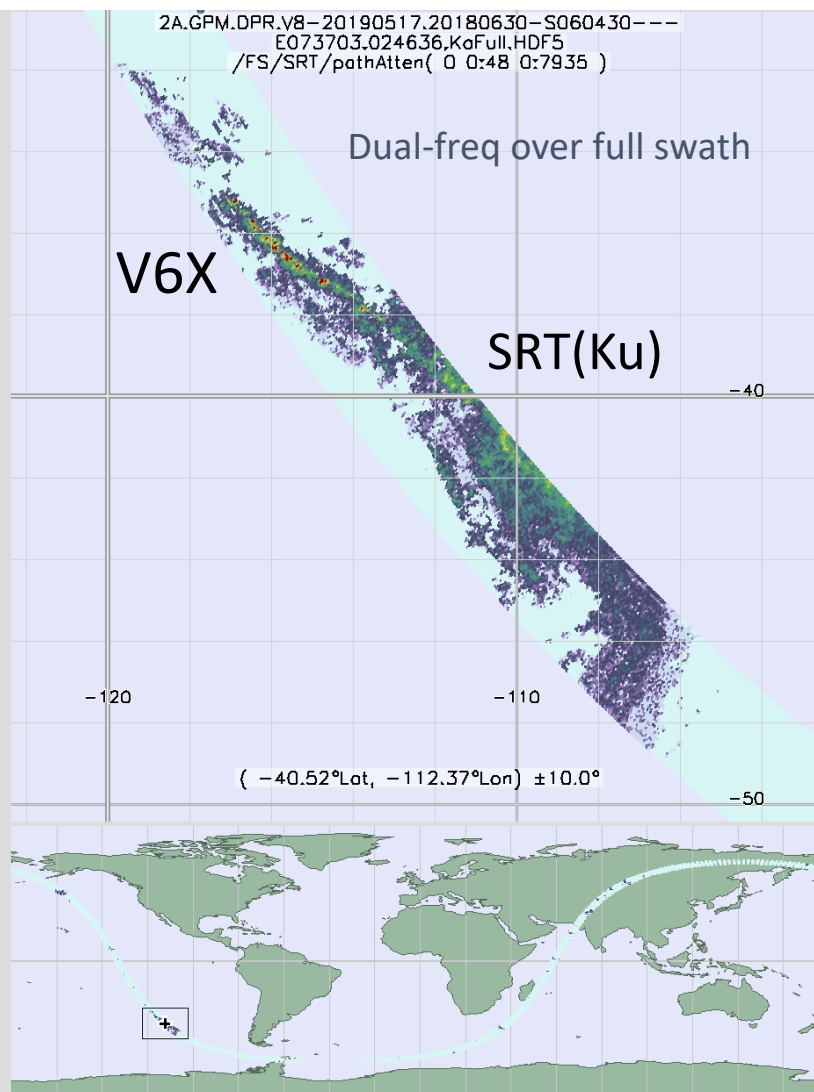
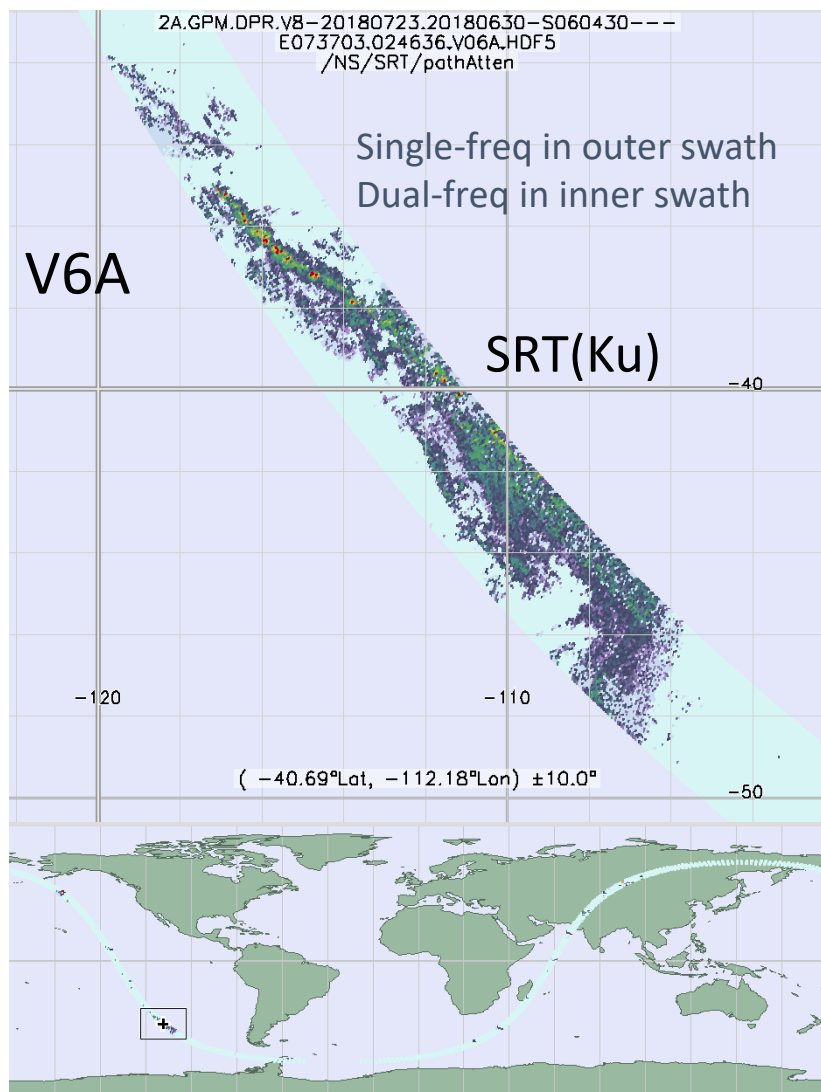
$$\text{RelFactor} = E(A)/\sigma(A)$$

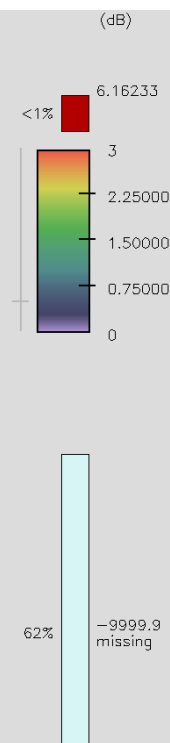
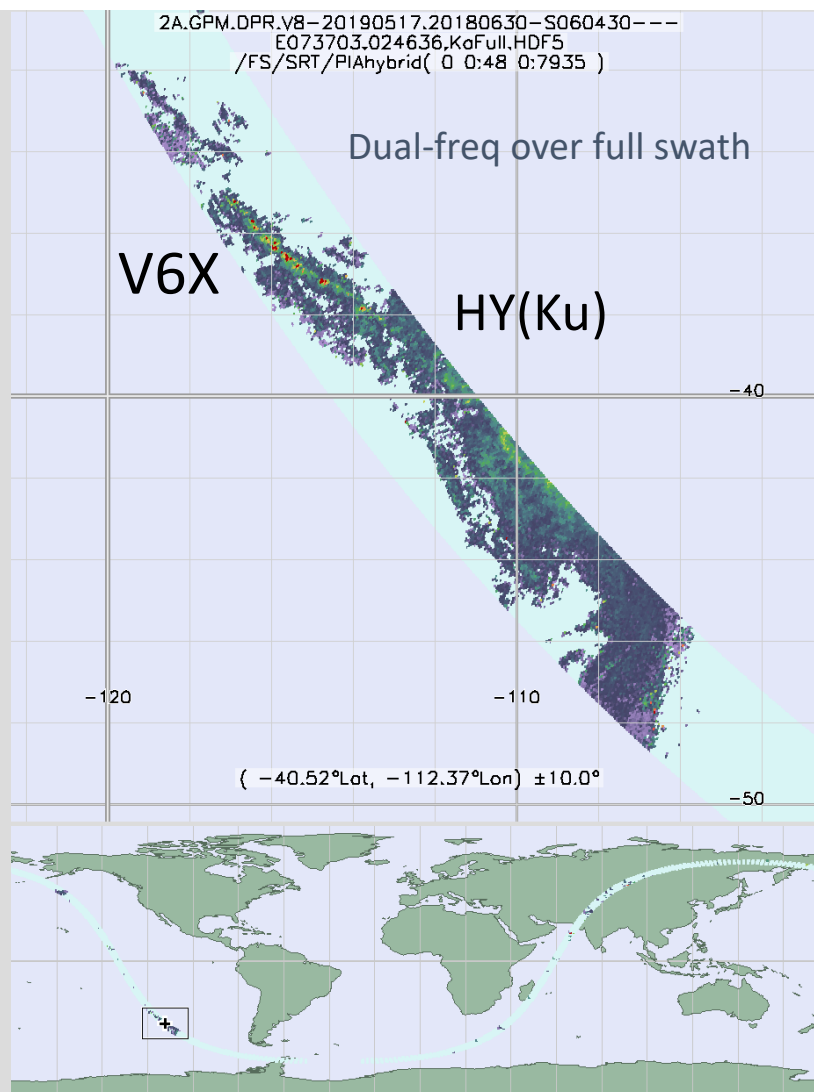
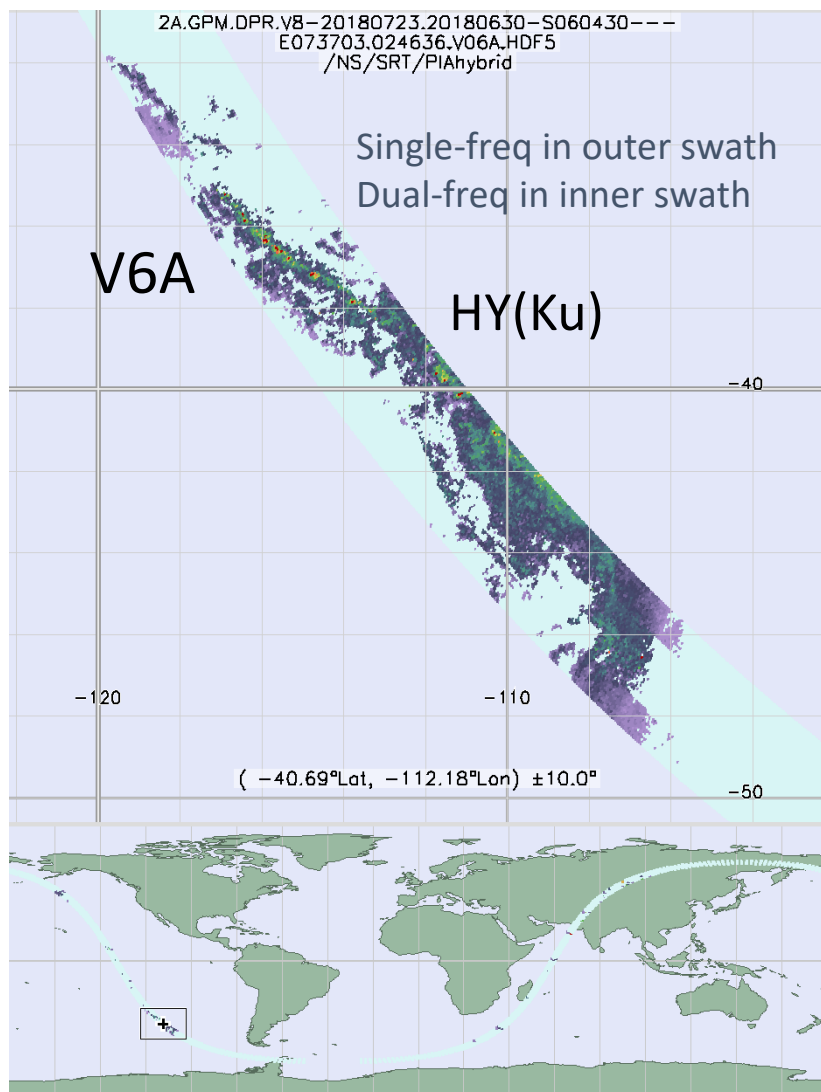
- Rel Flag = 1 (reliable) if RelFactor > 3
- Rel Flag = 2 (marginally reliable) if 1 < RelFactor < 3
- Rel Flag = 3 (unreliable) if RelFactor < 1
- Rel Flag = 4 (lower bound) if surface at Ka not detected

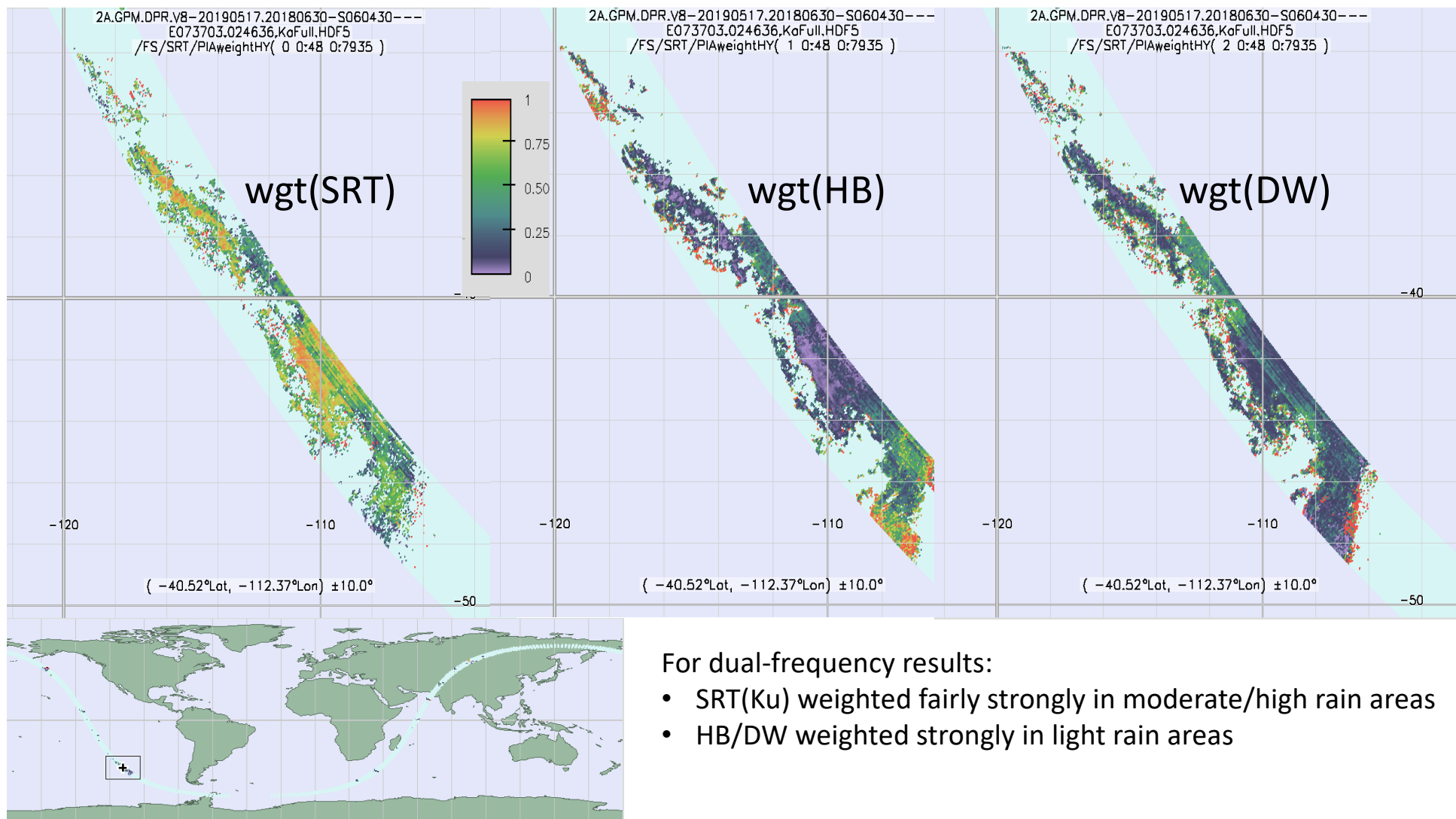
## V6A (narrow swath Ka) vs V6X (full swath Ka)

- Fairly extensive code changes made for new Ka-band scan
- Code needs to work both before & after scan change (V7)
- Comparisons between V6A and V6X
  - We see a reduction in number of large SRT overestimates in Outer Swath
  - For single-freq operation, at angles > 10 deg over ocean
    - Low wind speed reduces  $\sigma^0$
    - When this occurs in the presence of rain, PIA is overestimated
    - However,  $\delta\sigma^0$  is relatively independent of wind speed so bias is reduced
    - Opposite effect at high wind speeds
    - Inhomogeneities over land can have similar effects

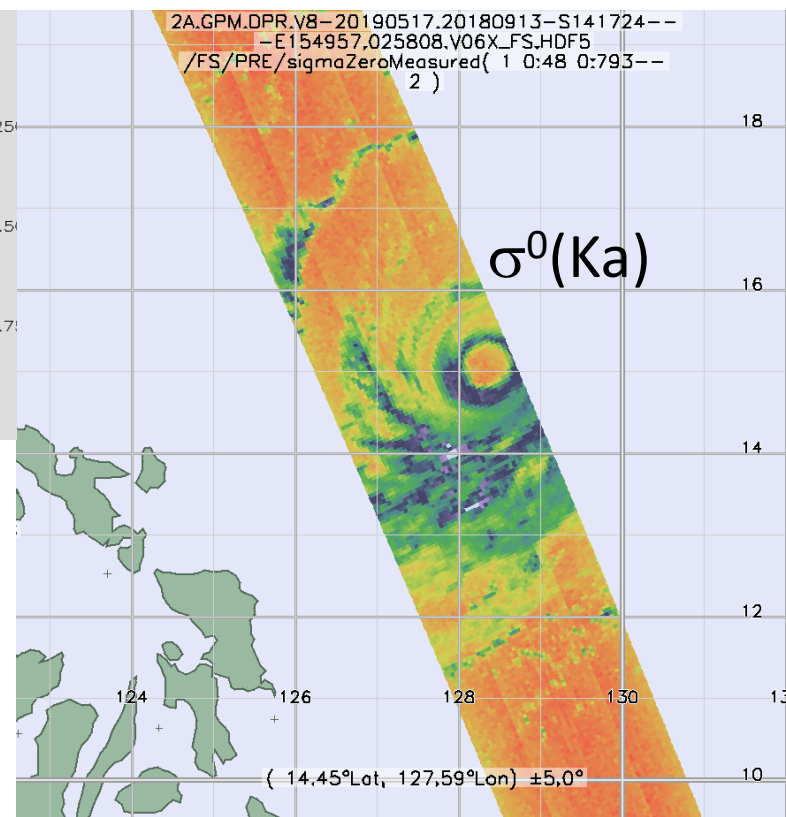
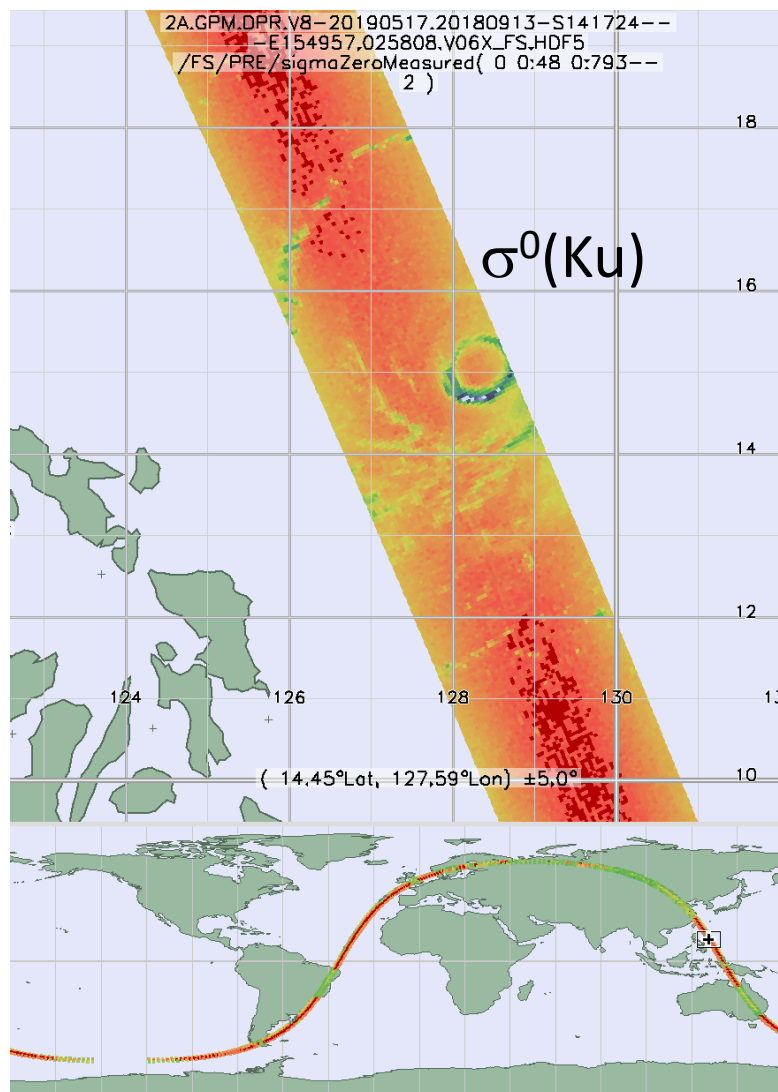






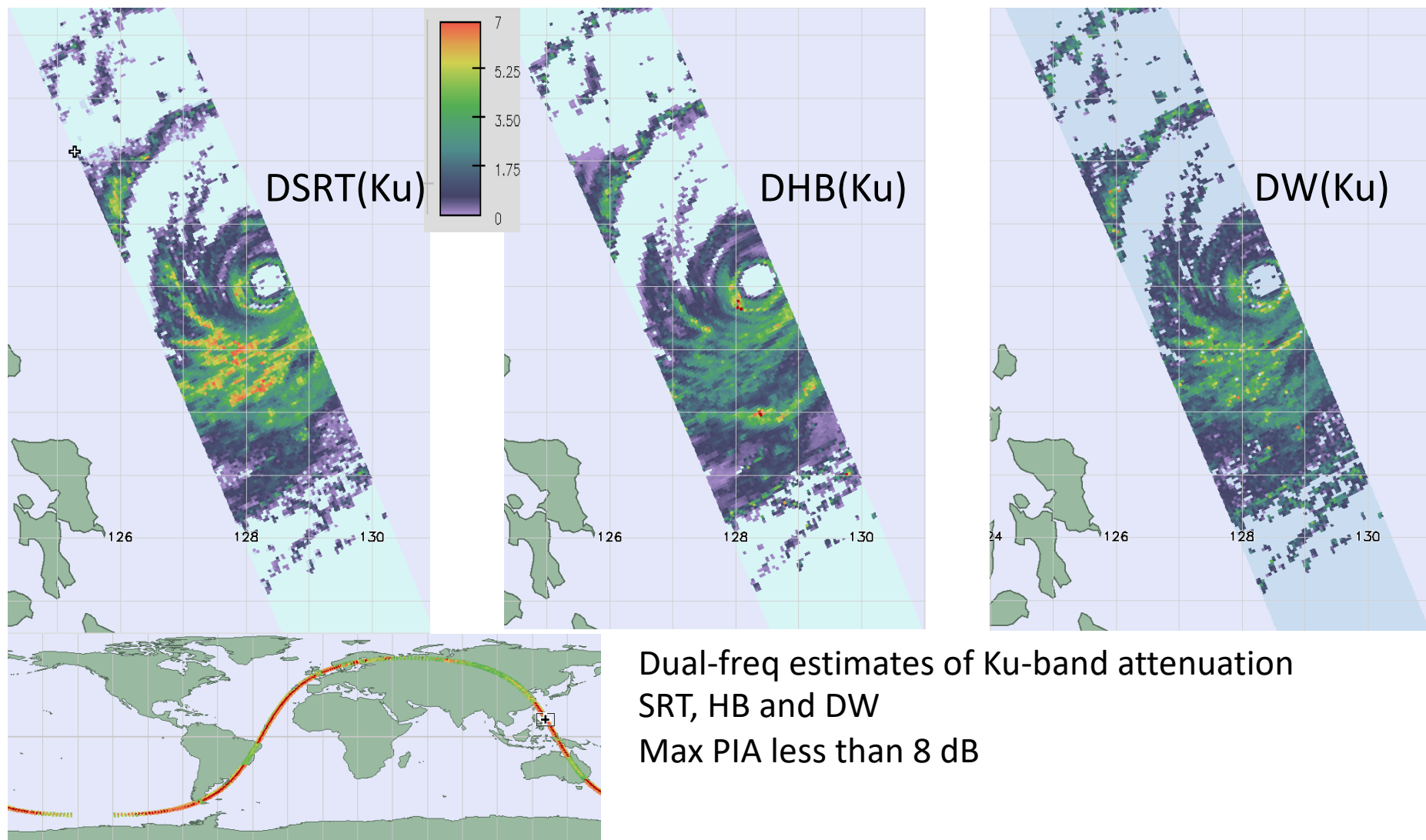


V6X

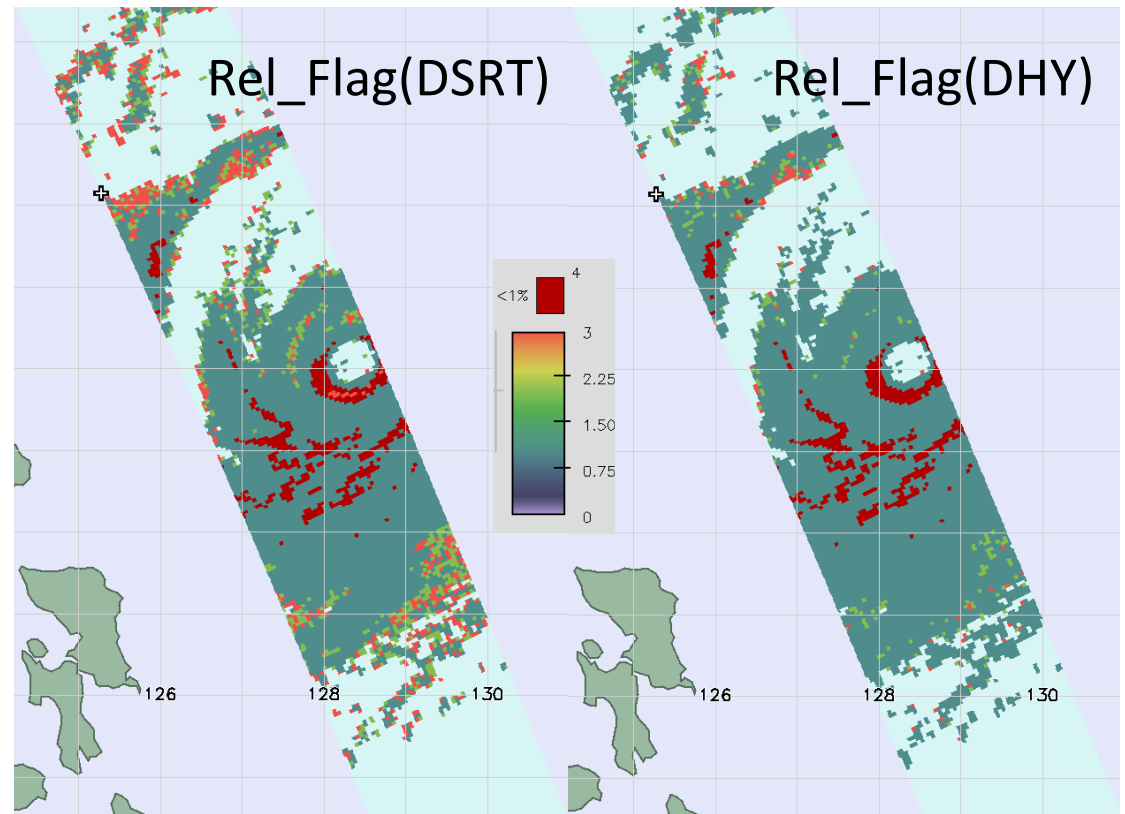
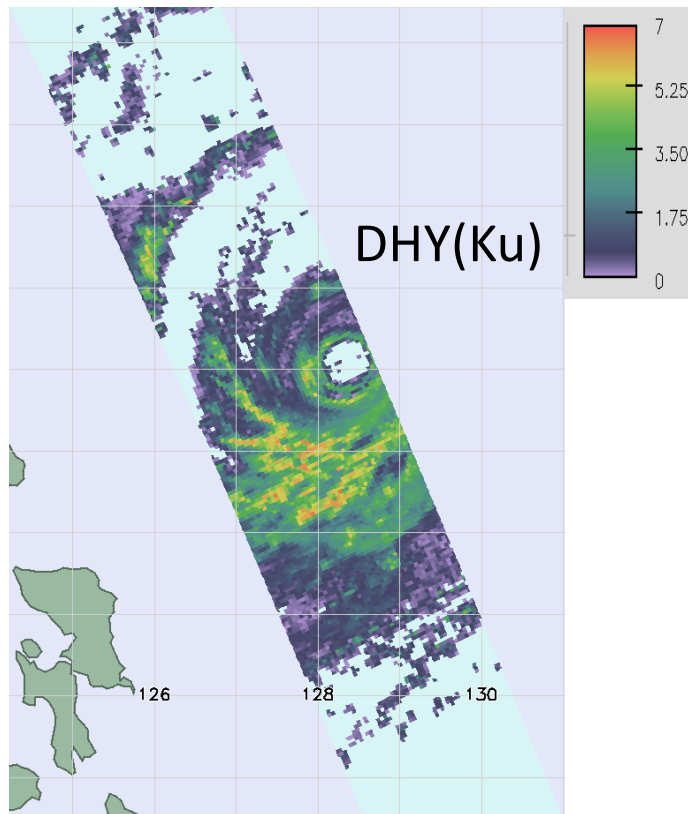


Orbit 25808, 2018/09/13  
Typhoon east of the Philippines  
Version V6X

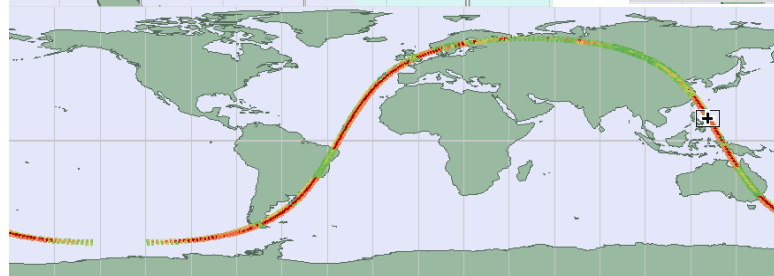
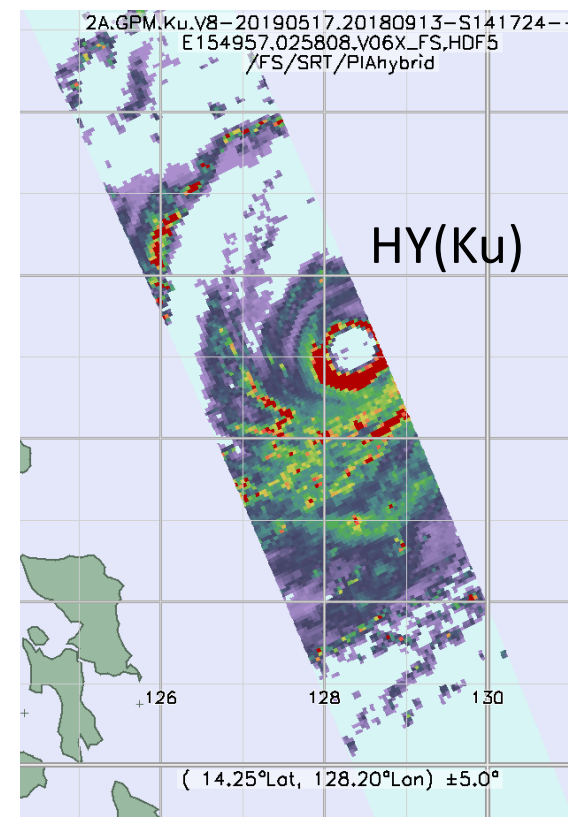
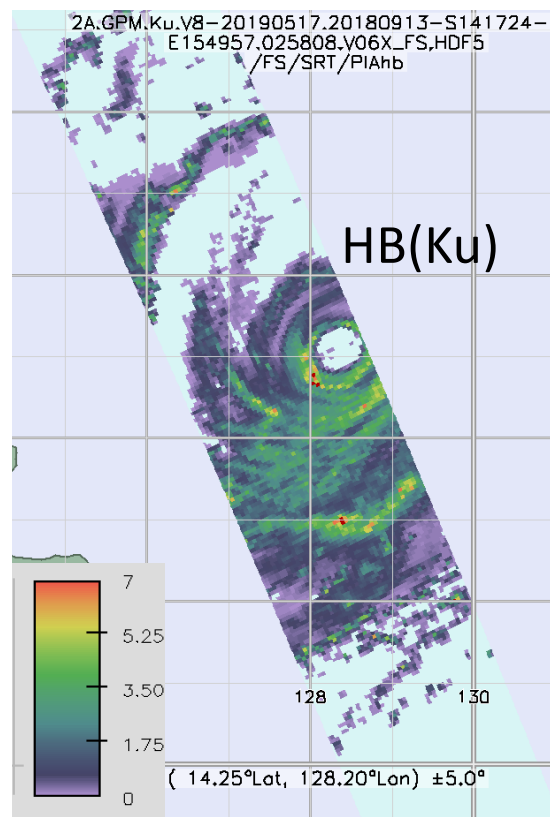
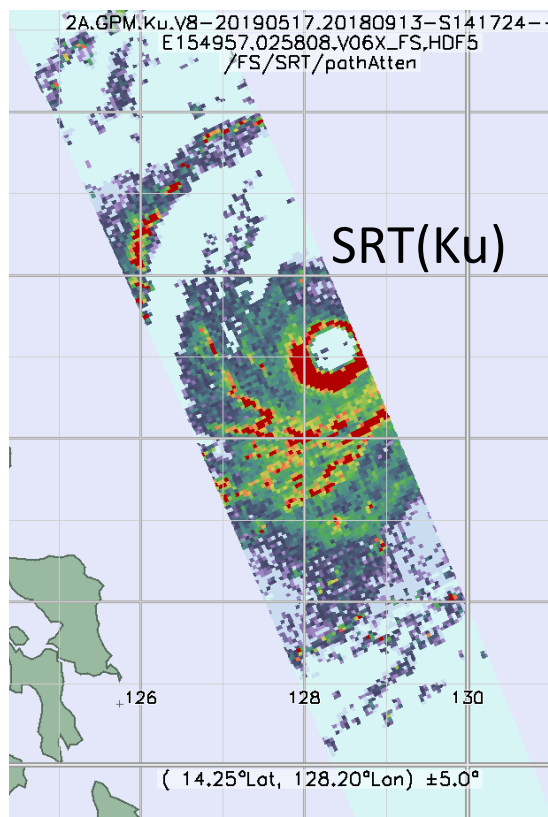






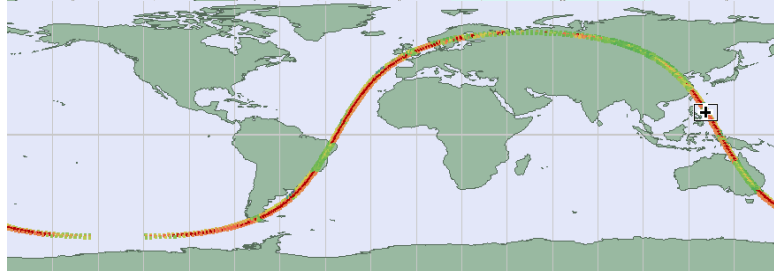
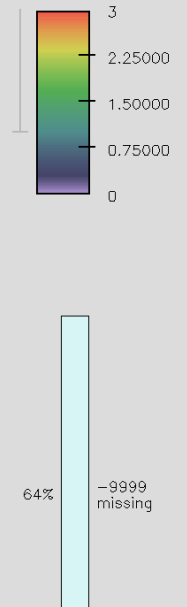
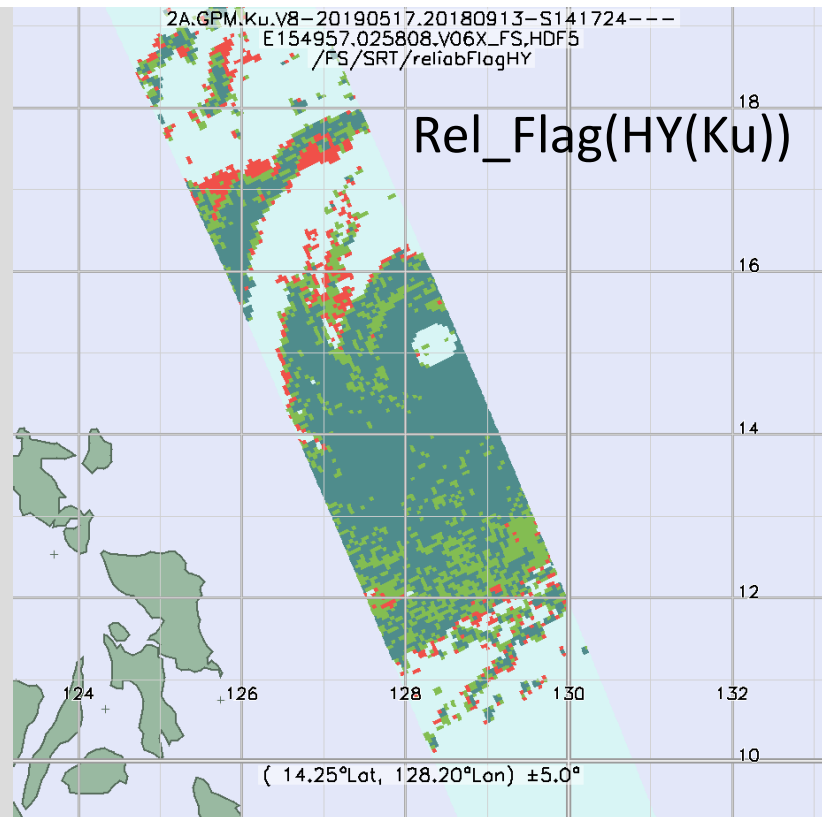
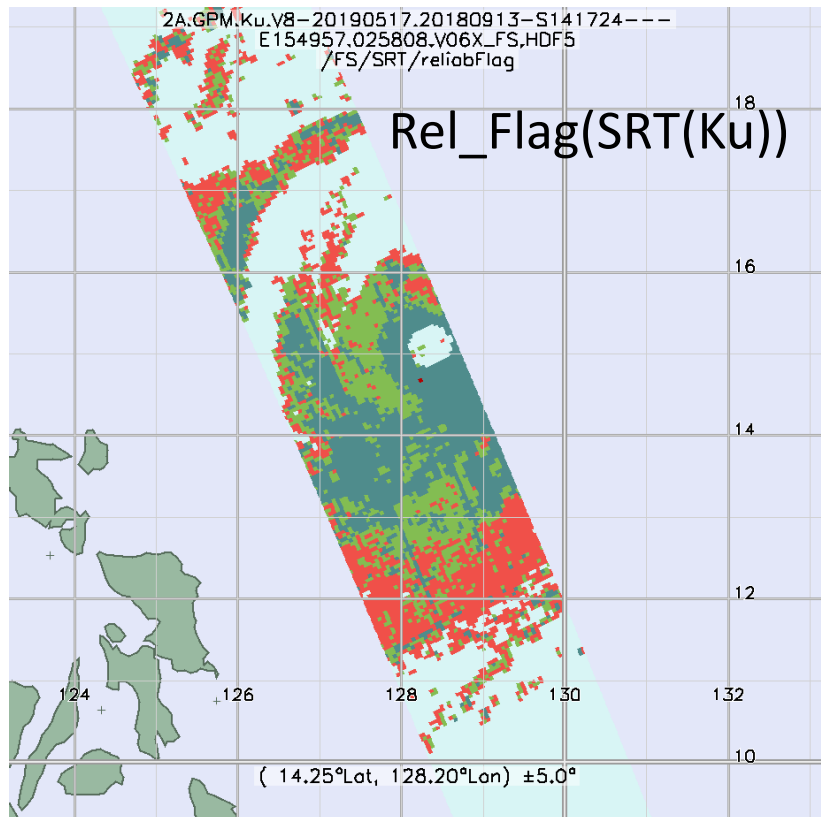


- Red Areas shown above indicate regions where the Ka-band surface/rain returns are lost
- Implies that PIA estimates are lower bounds on actual attenuation



Single-frequency estimates of PIA

SRT(Ku) has significantly larger maximum PIA than that for DSRT(Ku)



- Single freq Ku: Hybrid is much more accurate than SRT(Ku) and exists in areas of heavy rain
- Dual freq Ku: Hybrid is more accurate than single-freq Hybrid except in areas of high rain

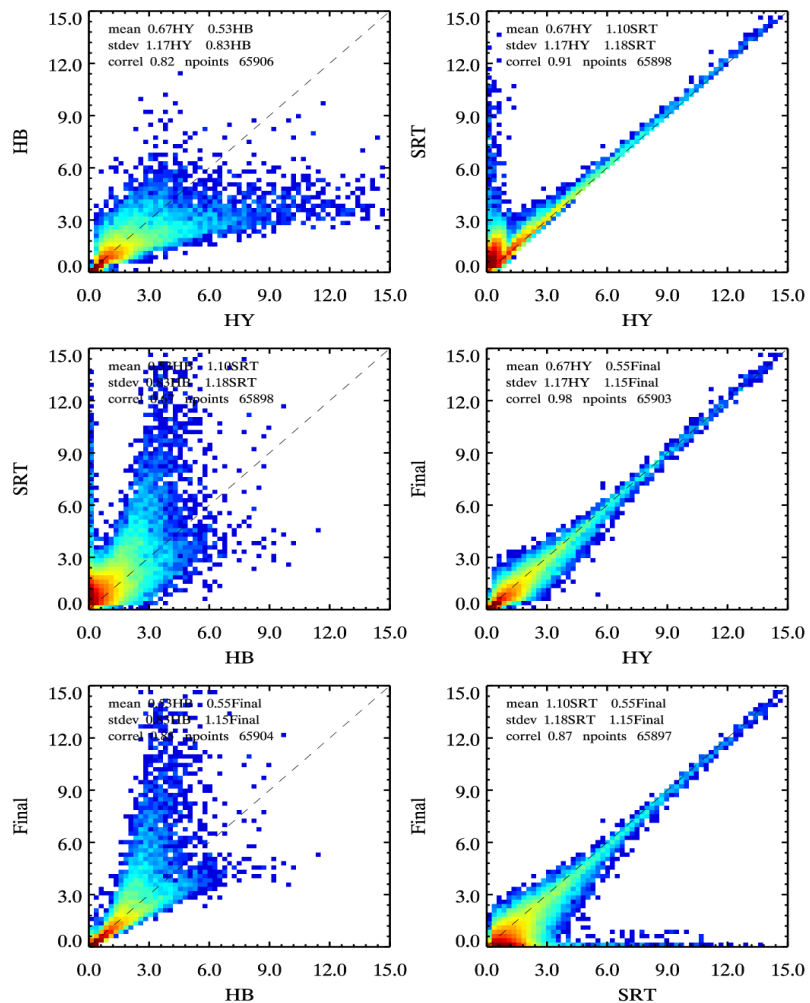
# Statistics of PIA's

- General Features

- Hybrid reduces large overestimates by single-freq SRT
- These overestimates are also eliminated by dual-freq SRT
- Hitschfeld-Bordan (HB) is effective in supplementing SRT, esp at Ku-band SF
- HB is less effective for Ka or DPR since variance is larger
- Final value (from solver module) is well correlated with hybrid for SF
- Final value (from solver module) is well correlated with SRT for DF

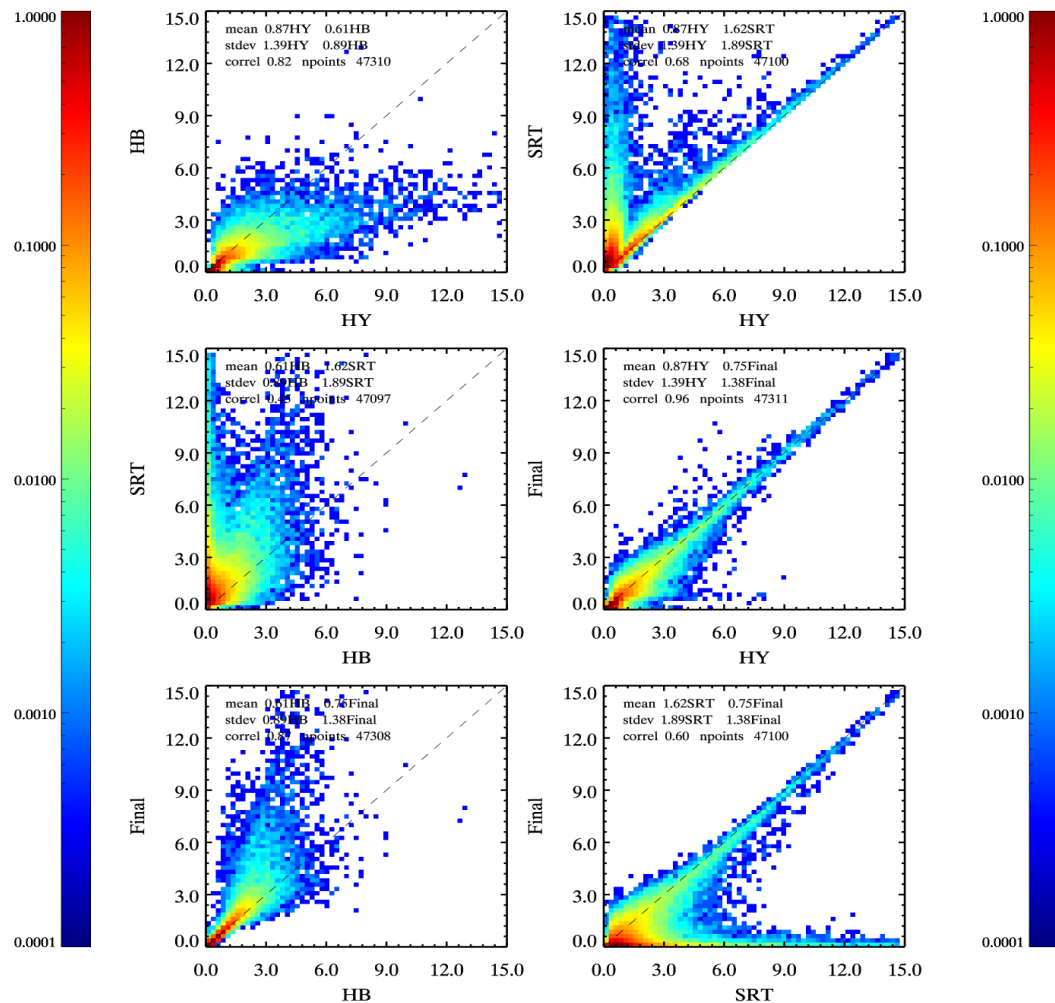
Angle: -3.75

Ocean at KuSF Sep. 2018



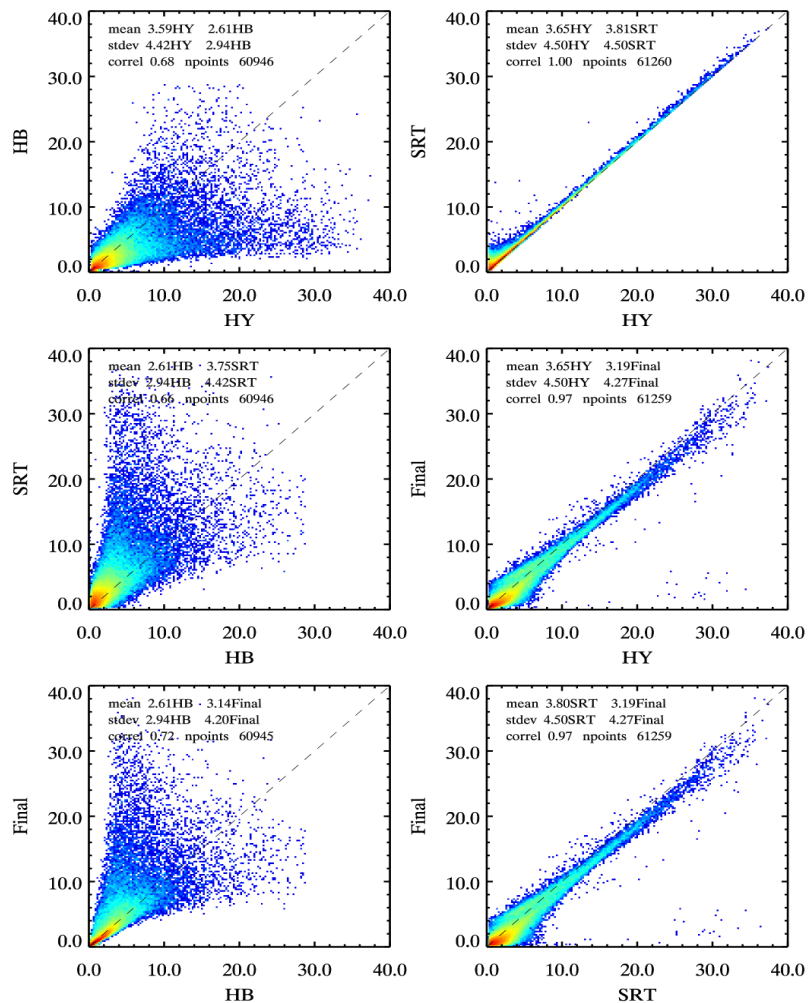
Angle: -18.00

Ocean at KuSF Sep. 2018



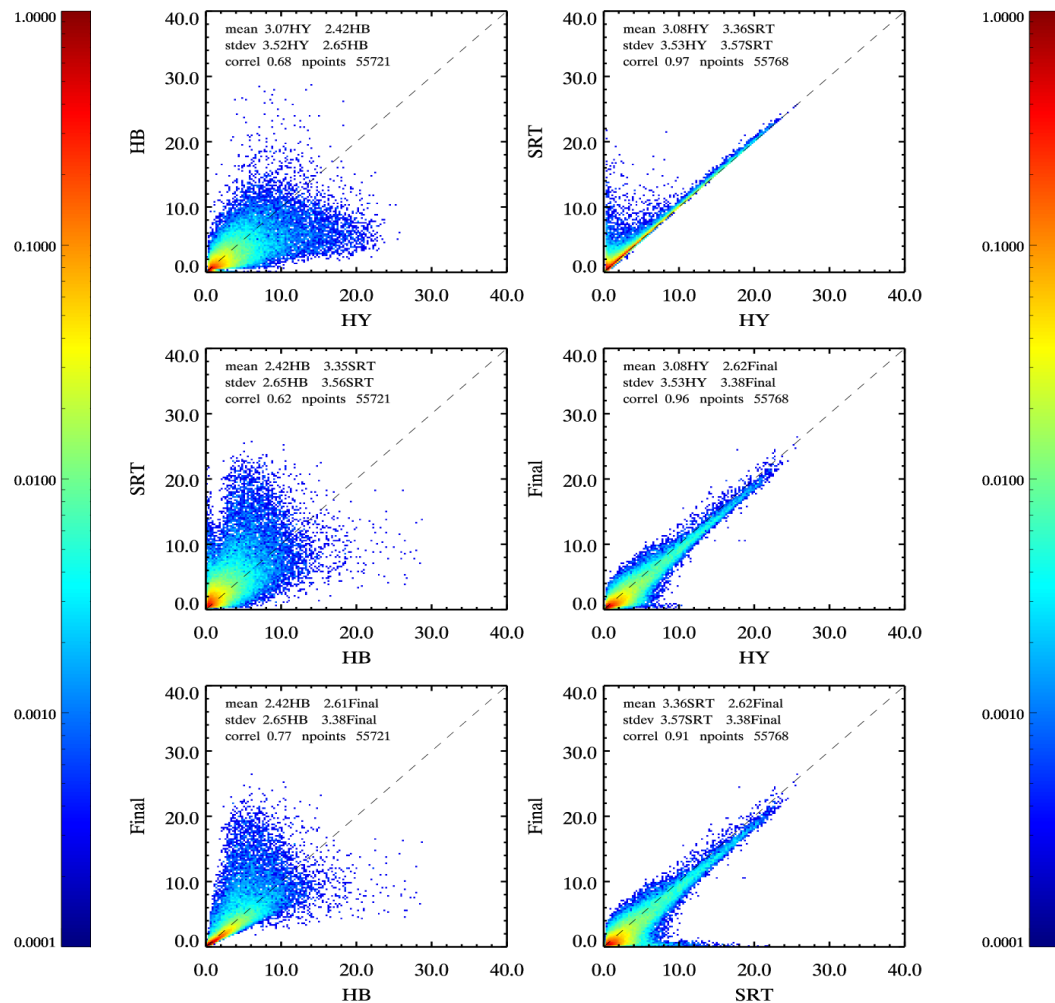
Angle: -3.75

Ocean at KaSF Sep. 2018



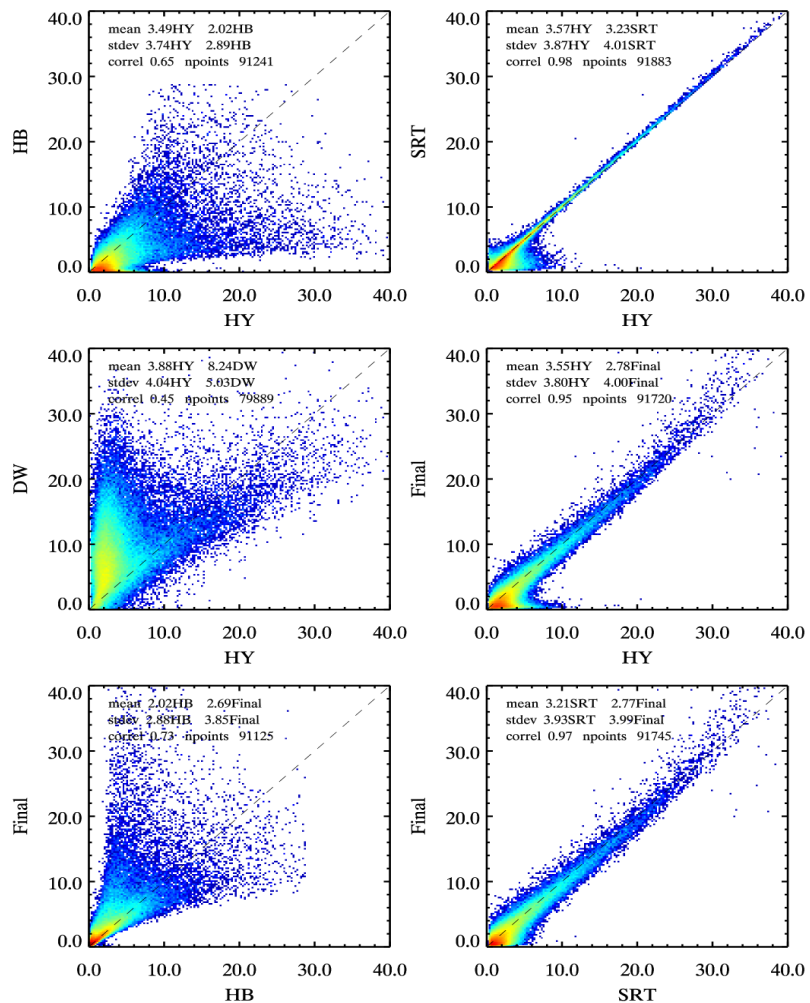
Angle: -18.00

Ocean at KaSF Sep. 2018



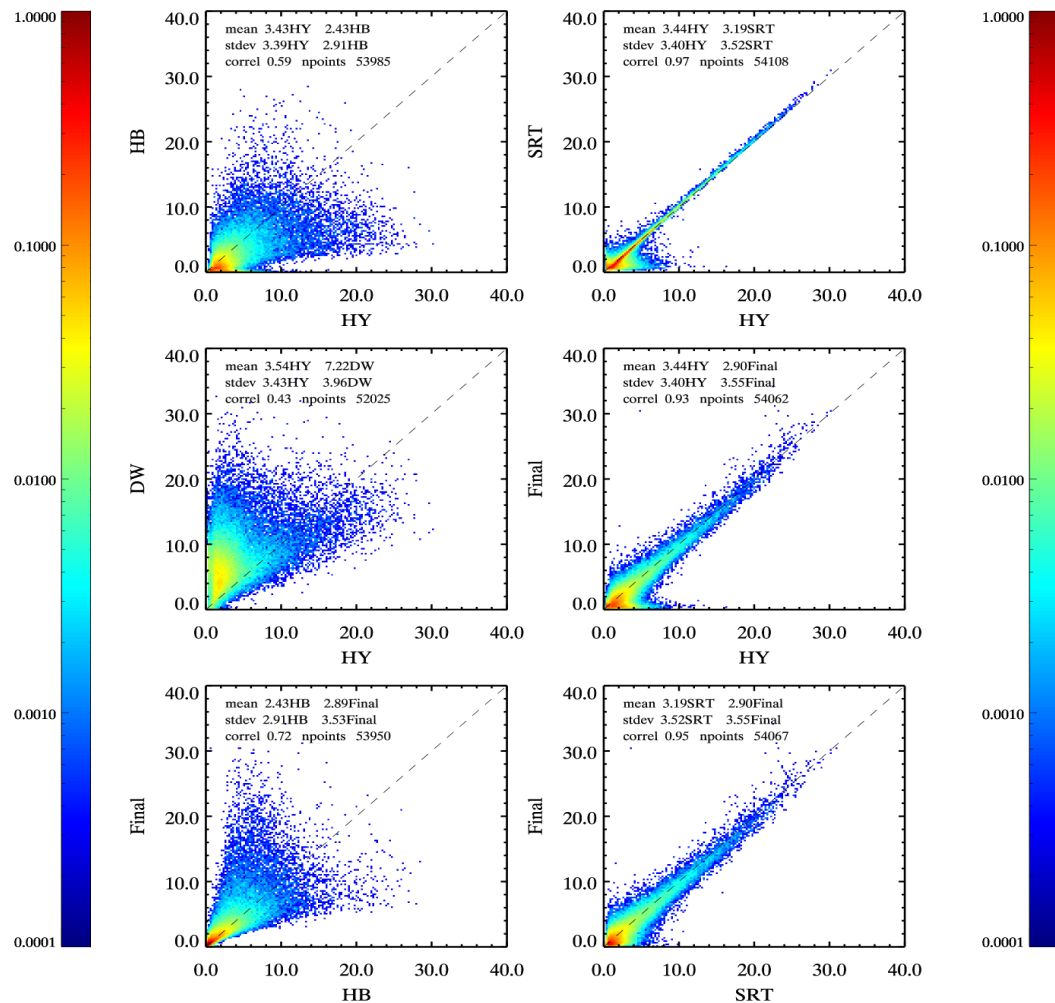
Angle: -3.75

Ocean at KaDF Sep. 2018



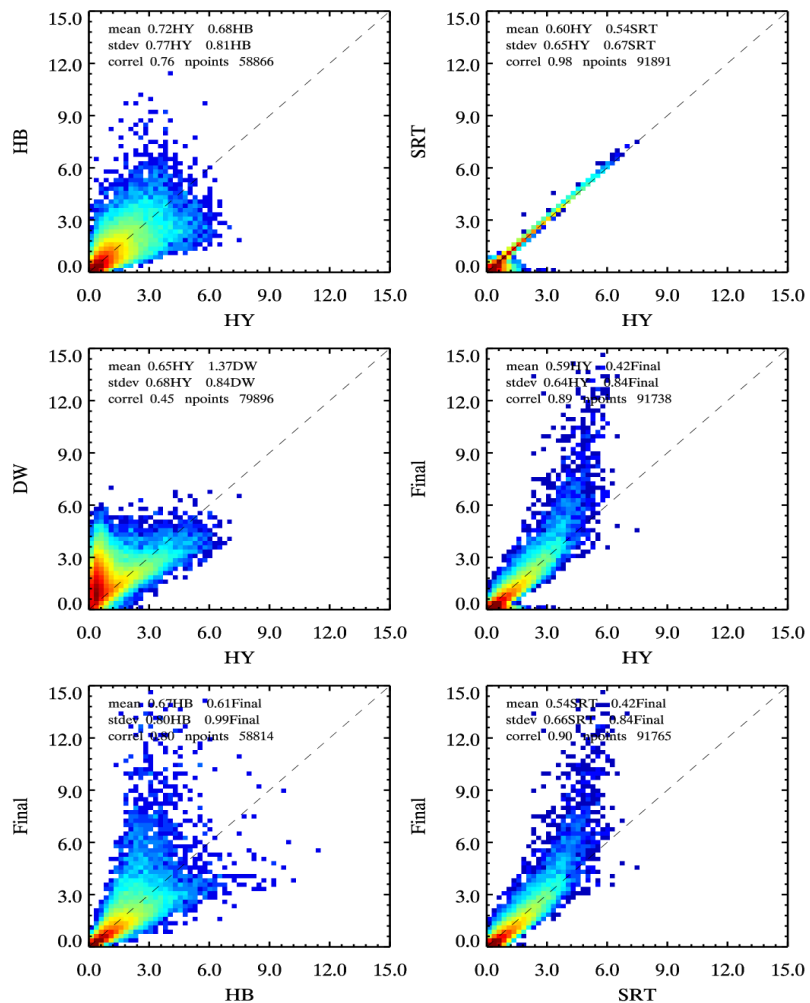
Angle: -18.00

Ocean at KaDF Sep. 2018



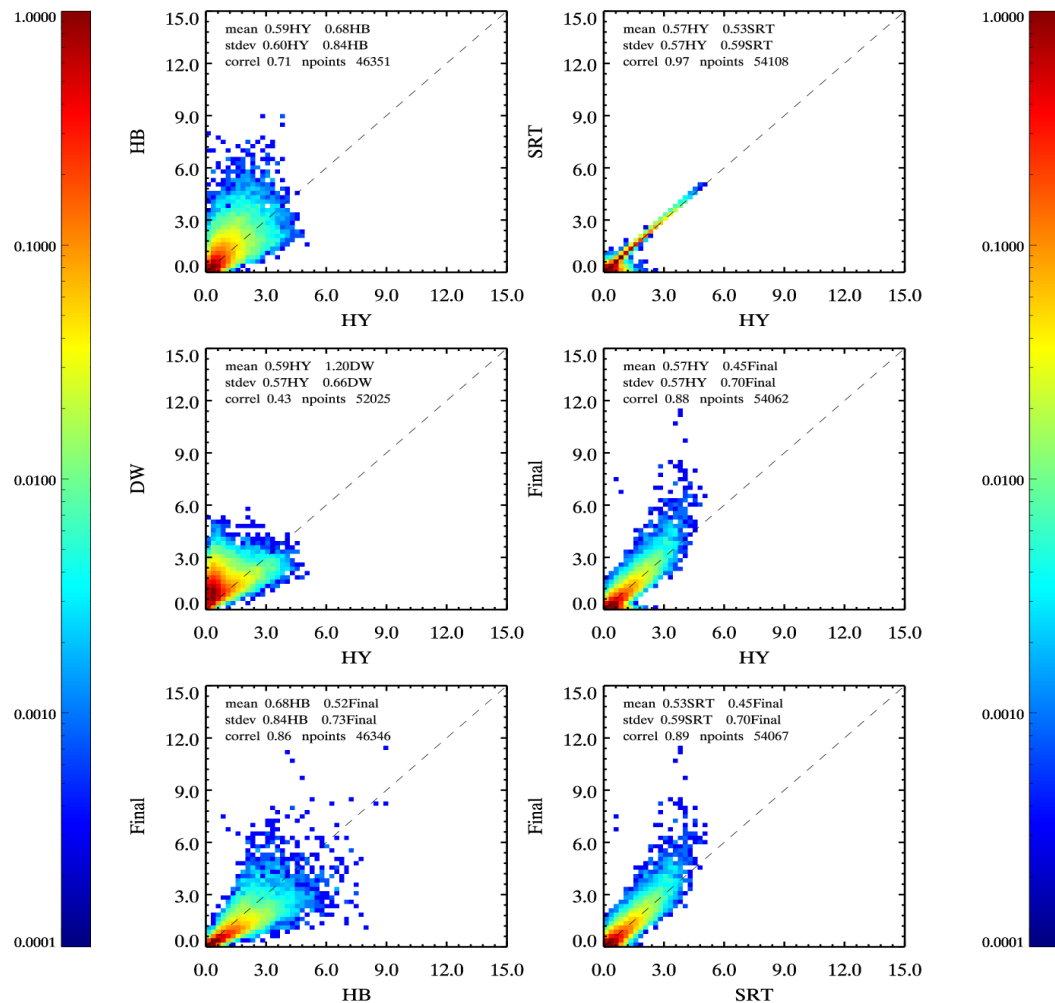
Angle: -3.75

Ocean at KuDF Sep. 2018



Angle: -18.00

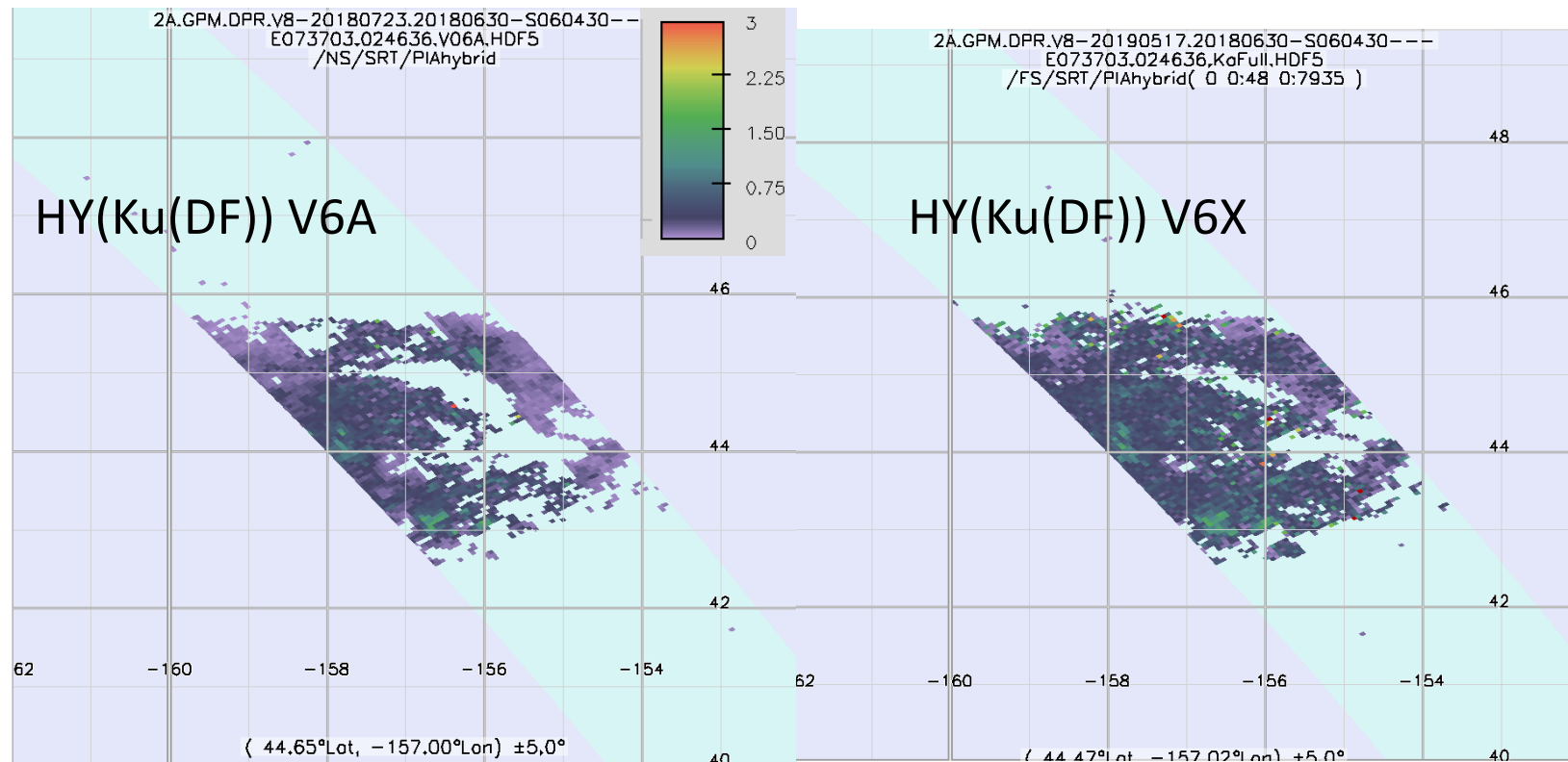
Ocean at KuDF Sep. 2018



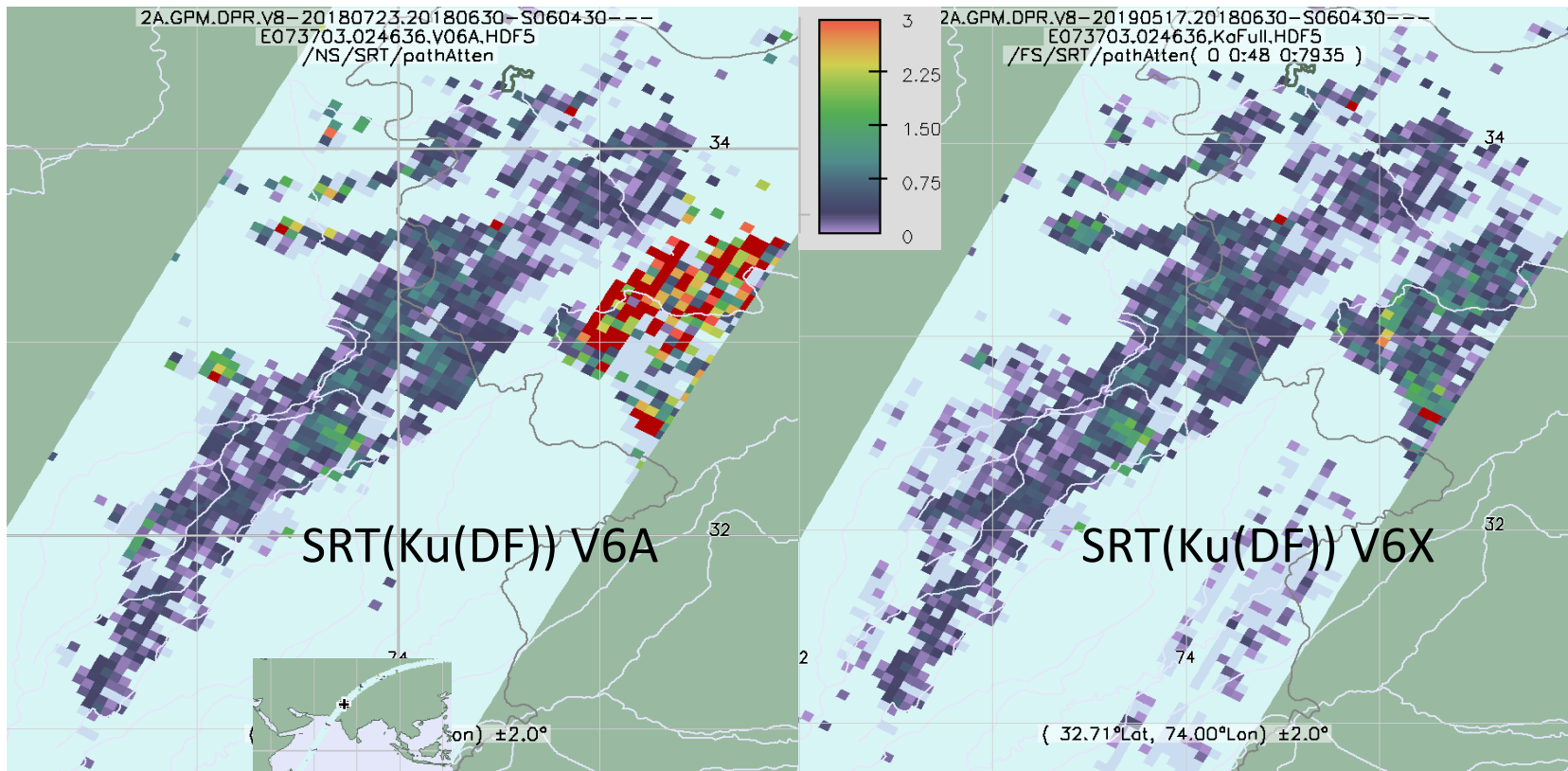


# Questions & Issues

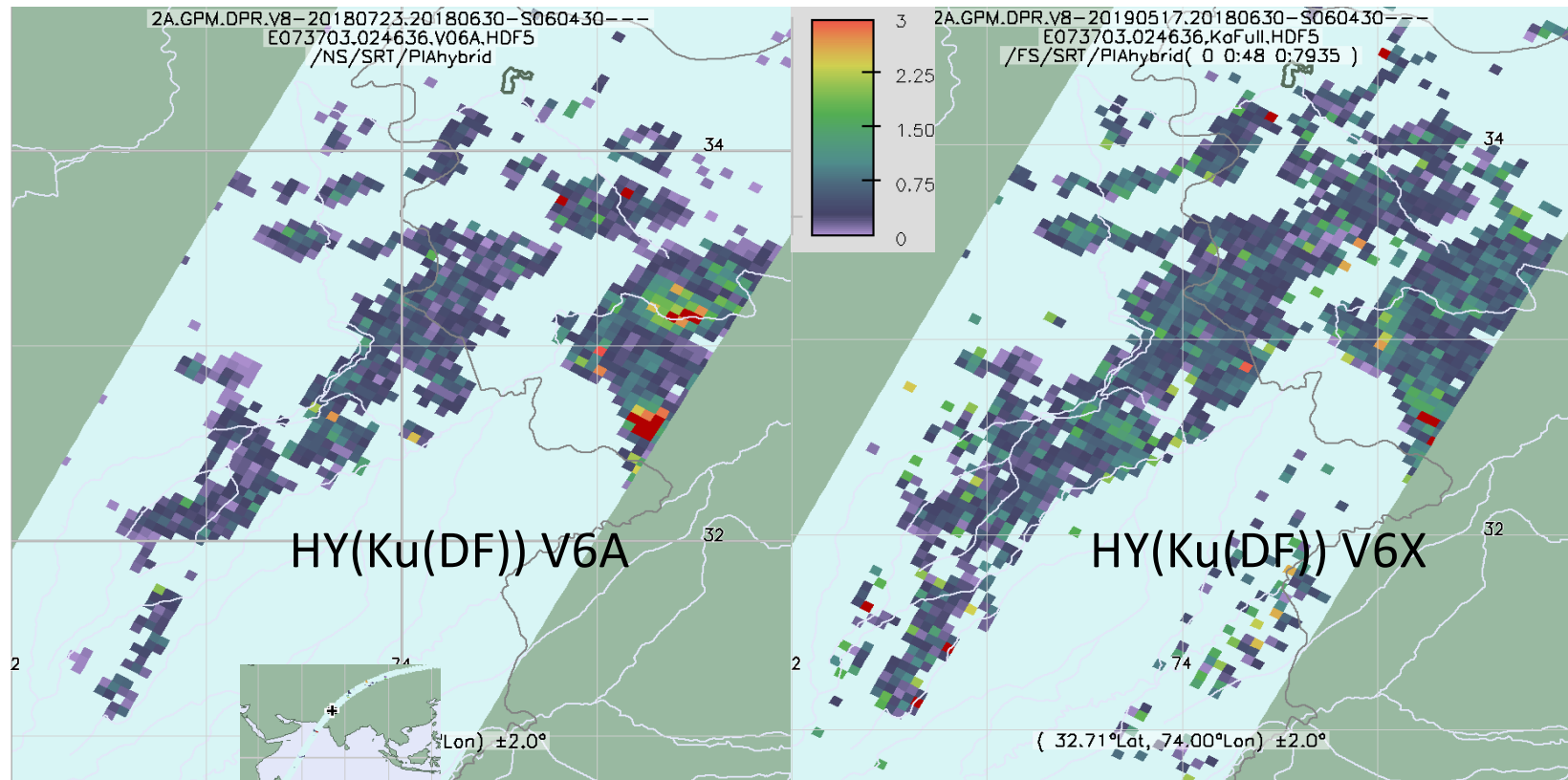
- Need to understand the role of PIA in underestimation of rain in outer swath
  - Might be related to how dual-freq methods treat cases where Ku detects rain, Ka does not
- Can the formalism be used to incorporate other atten estimates
  - Biggest hurdle is in approximating the variance of the estimate
  - Even with present methods, this issue needs to be revisited
- Hybrid estimates are done separately for single/dual-freq data
  - Dual-freq estimate is more accurate at low-moderate rain rates (if both detect rain)
  - Single-freq estimate (Ku-band) is needed at high rain rates (after loss of Ka-band signal)
  - A more accurate hybrid would combine single- and dual-freq estimates
- Issues remain wrt definition of 'reliability factor' and standard DW method



- Orbit 24636, 30 Sep 2018
- DHybrid(Ku-band) estimates
- South of Alaska
- Version V6X



- Large overestimate on right-hand of swath (V6A, left) is eliminated in V6X, (right), by use of dual-freq data
- Some Ka-band surface clutter evident over mountainous region (lower right)



- For Hybrid PIA estimates, both V6A and V6X give reasonable estimates
- For V6X, outer swath is influenced by SRT

